THE

PALL MALL GAZETTE

An Evening Newspaper and Review.

No. 7295.—Vol. XLVIII. *FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1888.* *Price One Penny.*

MR. MORLEY AND THE "TIMES."

THERE is a passage in Mr. MORLEY'S "Life of Cobden" which is worth reproducing now that the right hon. member for Newcastle has publicly and emphatically branded the *Times* as infamous. Criticizing somewhat unsympathetically Mr. COBDEN'S attack upon Mr. DELANE, Mr. MORLEY remarked that the newspaper only "taught "the conventional prejudices of those who paid for it. Like the "Sophist, the newspaper reflects the morality, the intelligence, the "tone of sentiment, of its public. If the latter is vicious so is the "former." This, of course, is specially true of the *Times*, a journal whose avowed principle has always been, said Mr. MORLEY, "to keep very close to the political opinion of the country "in its unregenerate state." Speaking of Mr. COBDEN'S famous tilt with Mr. DELANE, Mr. MORLEY said: "It is hardly "possible to deny two propositions; first, that the interpretation "by the *Times* of what had been said at Rochdale was plainly "unjust, heedless, and calumnious; second, that Mr. DELANE'S "attempt to explain away the imputation of violence and "spoliation was wholly unsuccessful. No editor ever stumbled "into a more palpable scrape, nor chose a less fortunate way "out of it." That may have been true in 1881, when COBDEN'S Life was written. It is no longer true. Mr. BUCKLE has outdone Mr. DELANE. "Anonymous journalism cannot be invoked," we are still quoting from the "Life of Cobden," "to protect the writer or the "conduct of a public print from liability to be called publicly to "account in case of persistent and proved misrepresentation." Here, therefore, we have two propositions. First, that the vice or the infamy of the *Times* is but the reflex of the vice or infamy of the public which buys the *Times*—that is to say, of English society and of the classes; and, secondly, that "persistent and proved misrepresentation justifies the stripping of anonymity from the offender," which in the present case is equivalent to a demand for a place in the pillory of infamy for Messrs. BUCKLE and WALTER, the editor and proprietor of the *Times*.

We admit that Mr. BUCKLE was not the editor when Mr. REDMOND first experienced the unfair treatment which led Mr. MORLEY to brand the *Times* with "the deepest infamy." But yesterday when Mr. BUCKLE had an opportunity of explanation and apology, instead of availing himself of it, he sneered at Mr. REDMOND as one of Mr. MORLEY'S reckless Irish allies whose unsupported testimony, Mr. BUCKLE insinuated, was not worthy of credence. Thereby he made himself a partaker in the misdeeds of his predecessors, and shares in the "infamy" which they deserve. Even to-day his tardy, grudging, and insincere reference to the gross injustice which has been done to Mr. REDMOND shows how thoroughly he has entered into the spirit of the evil traditions of Printing House-square. The pretension that Mr. REDMOND'S exposure of its unfairness was omitted solely owing "to the necessary process of compresssion," is too flagrantly absurd to go down even with the Simple Old Man who leads the House of Commons. Mr. BUCKLE will next tell us that the excision of Mr. T. P. O'CONNOR'S exposure of the omission of a vital passage from the report of the Attorney-General's speech was "solely due" to the "necessary process of compression" which is prompted by consideration of space and has nothing whatever to do with the necessity for garbling an opponent's case.

An influential organ of American opinion, commenting on the *Times* Relief Bill, said—

> Nothing in our day could better illustrate the hold which the journalistic superstition has on the modern mind than the importance which the British public attaches to the *Times*' charges. They are really made, and believed in with knowledge, so far as is known, simply by the editor, Mr. Buckle, an obscure young man, formerly an assistant editor, and Mr. Walter, the proprietor, an elderly and dull country squire without any personal weight or influence. If the cry were, "Buckle and Walter believe Parnell was an accomplice of assassins," nobody would pay much attention to it, and most people would be amused by it. But by calling Buckle and Walter "the *Times*," the charges assume in Englishmen's minds great gravity. Respect for the *Times*, without regard to the kind of men who are behind it, is really a discredit to a civilized nation in our day. It is a conversion of the cylinder press into a sort of fetish, such as an African chief would undoubtedly make of it, but of which men in broadcloth ought to be ashamed.

It is unfair to omit the third member of the trio at Printing House-square. Mr. WILSON, the rabid Irish Tory who writes the articles which Mr. BUCKLE edits, and which Mr. WALTER prints, should not be forgotten. Mr. BRIGHT twenty-four years ago referred indignantly to the charges and allegations which the *Times* had made against him, as truthfully no doubt as the charges and allegations now made against Mr. PARNELL, as an attempt made by a man in a mask to stab him in the back. Mr. COBDEN seeing this "came forward and dragged his mask from him and "showed him to the gaze of the whole nation and of the "world." The Special Commission will probably lead to another unmasking very different from that contemplated by the authors of "Parnellism and Crime." The fetish of the cylinder press will hardly survive the exposure in open court of the machinations of this trio of worthies. But we doubt whether Mr. MORLEY was right in asserting that the knowledge of the names of journalists has been followed by "a more careful sense of responsibility."

As a rejoinder to Mr. MORLEY, the *Times* leader this morning is below contempt. For the credit of our craft, we confess we wish that Messrs. BUCKLE, WILSON, and WALTER could have made a better reply than this miserably feeble retort, with its elaborate sneers at Mr. MORLEY'S "philosophic standard of honour," and all the rest of it. "We are not disposed," so we read, "to take lessons from "Mr. MORLEY on questions of honourable conduct, journalistic or other." No doubt Mr. BUCKLE here speaks the truth. But the ignoramus who cannot read is not excused because he haughtily declares that he is not disposed to learn his letters. Neither can Mr. BUCKLE be excused for his inability to understand the elementary principles of fair play and honesty because of his indisposition to take lessons on the subject from those who are eminently qualified to teach. How great a need there was for such lesson the public will understand when the Special Commission gets to work.

FORCING THE INQUISITION BILL THROUGH.

BY A SPECTATOR.

AT one o'clock this morning, as prearranged, the Walter and Another (Relief) Bill was scurried to its close. It came in like a lion; it has gone out like a lamb. After all the scenes and rumours of scenes, it was an anti-climax.

Questions were enlivened by Mr. Healy's persistent curiosity about the communications between Mr. Smith and the *Times*, and by Professor Stuart's unsatisfied "heckling" of Sir J. Gorst about the Cantonment Acts in India. The former point is deferred for the present; of the latter we shall hear again on the Indian Budget.

A BAD HALF-HOUR FOR THE "TIMES."

Mr. Labouchere's attempt to wield the terrors of privilege against the *Times* gave Mr. Redmond an opportunity of putting his case against that paper with damning finality. Otherwise it was rather a failure. The worst phrases on which he was able to fix were "flood of blackguardism" and "foul-mouthed oratory." These were applied to Mr. Gladstone and other leaders of the Opposition and Irish party. They were not a bit more violent, and only a little more coarse, than what may be drawn from the same well of English pure and undefiled any day on kindred topics. The Clerk at the table read the extracts, and the Tories cheered them, and Mr. Labouchere spent some ingenuity in showing them to be libellous and moving that they were a breach of privilege.

Mr. Goschen admitted the point at once. But in moving to proceed with other business, he quoted precedents of 1878 and 1880, which satisfied a rather impatient House amid cries of "Move!"

Mr. Gladstone at once supported him, in a tone so magnanimously calm and indifferent that every one agreed with him at once; and Mr. Labouchere hoped that Mr. Walter would learn a lesson from the generosity which, he suggested, had saved him from the "flogging, branding, and pillory" of ancient sanction.

But the *Times* was not to escape "branding" altogether. Mr. Sexton brought up Mr. Redmond's case again, and Mr. Redmond was allowed to lay the full facts quietly before the House, backed with quotations. His story was received with loud Opposition cheers at every step, and at its conclusion Mr. Morley made an impressive little retractation of the conditional "if" with which he had accused the *Times* the day before of "deepest infamy." "I withdraw all qualification now," he said, "and I say the *Times* HAS been guilty of the deepest infamy!"—with an emphatic thump on the box. As the Attorney-General had been the vehicle of the latest repetition of the deliberate and elaborate slander, Mr. O'Connor's invitation to him to recognize the facts in some way was borne out by a chorus of calls for "Webster!" "Withdraw!" "Webster!" But the "Attorney-General for the *Times*" sat still, and, like Brer Rabbit entangled with the Tar-Baby, "ain't sayin' nuffin." If the client is supreme at lying, the counsel is unequalled in the matter of "lying low." So ended a very bad half hour for the *Times*. There was but

one impression of it about the House. "They had better cook the reports again to-day," every one was saying.

Mr. Goschen's Gag.

From the *Times* the House passed to the *Times* Relief Bill. Mr. Goschen rose (in a lucid interval from the ecstasy of passion which is always gnawing at his vitals) to propose in the name of Mr. Smith the dose of Mr. Smith's parliamentary panacea which has been prescribed for the high fever of the present debate. At one o'clock, sharp, whatever amendments remained unfinished were to be ignored without another word, and the clauses put, one by one.

The House was not crowded; there was no thrill in the air, and little fight was made. A few representatives of the Opposition and of the Irish party marshalled their objections as a matter of form. But what was the use in making a fuss? As well might humanity cavil at the approach of "the fury with the abhorred shears" as the Opposition show fight against Mr. Goschen's proposal to Mr. Smith's majority of another resort to the favourite expedient of Mr. Smith.

Mr. Healy of course said some rather funny things. He caused great laughter by hitting off the character of Mr. Chamberlain's independence of the Government. The Government, said Mr. Healy, did not despise Mr. Chamberlain. But they "had his weight, to an ounce!" He turned on Sir Charles Lewis for an interruption, with a scornful allusion to Sir Charles's refusal to go into the box when charged with corrupt practices at Derry. "Tim" never forgets. Mr. Courtney, of course, pulled him up; but he had the satisfaction of getting the chairman to do as much by Sir Charles Lewis when the hon. baronet was attempting reprisals.

Some of the rank-and-file Tories of the old-fashioned sort showed signs of jibbing a little at the new encroachment on old ideas of the freedom of debate. But they were kept pretty well in hand on the whole. Mr. Staveley Hill, it is true, objected to the sweeping manner in which the gag was to be applied, and sounded a note of warning about the dangerous precedents. And Mr. Byron Reed, from behind the Treasury bench, was almost persuaded to be a Christian, though the "prolixity and pertinacity" on the other side comforted him in abstaining from voting against the Government. But Faithful Finlay, the thick-and-thin Tory of the Liberal Unionist variety, came to keep the Government in countenance, of course, and did so with a virulence against the Opposition leaders which drew a dignified rebuke from Sir George Trevelyan.

Among several amendments which were suggested and withdrawn, the most important was Mr. Maurice Healy's proposal to give the chairman discretion to put the amendments with or without discussion. Mr. Balfour's objection to this was reinforced by Mr. Gladstone, whose well-known views prevailed. The motion was carried by a convalescent majority of 52 (237—185). The nomination of the two Liberal whips to tell against it was the only point received with any demonstration.

The Complete Letter-Writer.

Next came Mr. Justin McCarthy's amendment, directing inquiry into the circumstances under which the charges were originally published, into the source of the letters, the good faith and competency of the examination into them, &c. Mr. Matthews could not say that this was another attempt to narrow the field of inquiry. But he would not hear of the amendment, which would, he said, give the judges a lesson on the propriety of full inquiry, which was quite superfluous, he was sure.

In the discussion which followed Mr. Anderson observed that he had heard that the *Times* has hundreds of "undoubtedly genuine" letters of Mr. Parnell's, and hoped they would have a solution of the sources of so great a supply. Mr. Sexton alluded amusingly to the *Times* as "the Government's big brother." Mr. Staveley Hill said that every one would think the letters forgeries if the *Times* refused to divulge the source of them. Mr. Labouchere hoped that search would be made into the *Times*' systematic attempts to vilify, such as the mission of a detective to America with instructions to buy up documents, &c.

The amendment went the way of all amendments by 162 votes to 128.

Hedging on the Forgeries.

"The Forgeries First," was the keynote of Mr. Labouchere's proviso which came next. The most notable feature of the discussion was the way in which the Government and their backers "hedged" about the letters. Sir E. Clarke hedged: trying to carry it off, as people will when they are afraid, under a truculent manner. He opposed the proviso—true: but only because "they might depend" that it was not needed: they might be "quite sure" that the letters would be taken at "an early stage," almost as a "first care." Mr. Goschen hedged. Lord Hartington hedged. He had never set any store by the letters. Colonel Saunderson hedged. He had always thought the letters a bagatelle, either way. In fact, as Sir William Harcourt said, in observing that Sir E. Clarke's excuses now were the measure of what Sir R. Webster's would be before the Commission, it was plain that they had been advised by good authority to shift their money. [Sir G. Trevelyan tried to peg down the Solicitor-General to his brave words. Mr. Goschen, seconded by a bald and mild Tory whose name nobody seemed to know, drew some amusing exclamations from the Irish benches by abortive attempts to have Sir William ruled out of order. It was curious to see the Tory throats all along the line straining to cheer Lord Hartington. His answer to the charge of having given currency to the forgeries was straightforward and complete; but in charging Sir William with "blocking," he forgot Mr. Goschen's motion, which rendered that operation impossible. Mr. Illingworth wept over Lord Hartington. Mr. Finlay "apprehended," with his usual apprehensiveness, a number o fthings, to the effect that the proviso would mean "an interim report," which was bad. What he plainly did apprehend, in one word, was that he had better hedge. Colonel Saunderson, though he fired up fairly enough under a challenge to speak out his meaning, thrown across the floor by Mr. Sexton, proved, as Mr. Healy put it, "a dull man without his quotations;" and those Mr. Courtney stopped. "It would in any case be nearly impossible to prove the authenticity of letters"—that was *his* hedge, and it was cheered as much as his use of the phrase "the forged letters." The best thing in Mr. Healy's speech was his imaginary case that Lord Hartington was accused of writing to a jockey to pull a horse, with documentary evidence, which, when he wanted to disprove, the House shelved in favour of an inquiry into the betting fraternity and the turf generally. Mr. Goschen had found time to get angry again. At ten minutes past twelve the House divided against the proviso by a bettered majority of 78.

A Happy Fiasco.

The next discussion—and the last—was on Mr. Healy's proposal that the Commission should issue a detailed report, with names and evidence. "Unnecessary," said Mr. Matthews again. Mr. O'Connor made a slashing onslaught on him. Meanwhile the fated hour was approaching. Interest was growing. Every one was getting ready for the expected "scene"—the indignant protest and rebellion of the united Parnellites, perhaps of the united Opposition. The galleries were packed. The Peers were present in force. The House filled. Every one was alert.

A quarter to one! Cheers, loud and long. Mr. Parnell up. Calm, cold, polite. It would be an affectation were he to deny (he says) that he approaches the end without a rankling sense of injustice. Among the amendments about to be swept away at one blow was one for compelling the attendance of witnesses. He and his counsel thought much of that amendment. They believed that there were men in London now who if compelled to stay and to come could prove all about the forgeries. As it was the *Times* threatened to conceal the source of them. What would happen? At least the people would judge of the kind of fair play that Irishmen and Ireland were getting.

One o'clock! Mr. Parnell finishes his sentence, and sits down. (Cheers.) Then a pause. Then the division—201 to 283, or a maximum majority of 82. The Ministerialists are in force. Another pause. And then, quite quietly, Mr. Courtney puts the clauses one by one—finally the preamble—declares each carried—and all is over! The House empties; the galleries are thinned, as the disappointed visitors made off. Presently the formal business will be over too, and the sitting quietly at an end. No scene—no excitement. It was a fortunate fiasco.

"Do you bite your Thumb at Me, Sir?"

One moment, if you please! There is a stir—pressmen hurry back to the Gallery—departing visitors scramble into their places again—the House refills. It is Dr. Tanner. He is moved to pity by the sense of general disappointment. He is sorry for the sightseers, who have not had their money's worth. Couldn't he get up just one little scene to send home every one in a good temper? At least he will try.

"Mr. Speaker, I have been grossly insulted!" The words ring through the chamber and check flying footsteps in the corridors. Some mysterious member has been forcing himself on the good doctor; some one has been following him about—dogging his footsteps. He is often insulted by hon. "gentlemen" opposite—since he must call them so; but this was very gross, and he must appeal to the Speaker.

He ceased, and after a buzz of curiosity, Mr. Brookfield's name is heard. "Really, Sir, all I said was, that if Dr. Tanner behaved to me as he was doing, I should have to report the matter to the Speaker." (Loud laughter.) "But, Sir," bursts in the indignant doctor, "I never spoke to him. I don't want to. It's a delusion. It was he who"—&c. The Speaker deprecates, consoles, suggests. "One thing, Sir!" cries the victim of outrage, shaking his hat at the culprit. "He dare not say out of the House what he said in it!" And amid cries of "Order" the gallant doctor flings a withering smile at his cowed assailant and himself out of the House—to order coffee and pistols in Palace-yard perhaps. It was rather like a school scene after all:—

Briggs major: Don't look at me in that tone of voice.
Smith minor: Very well, then; none of your cheek.
Briggs: You're another! Come on!
Smith: I should like to see you begin!
[Enter "old Dibbs," whereon, like the people in their Thucydides, "having set up a trophy, they run away."]
So the bill was read a third time without bloodshed.

RICHARD WAGNER AND HIS DRESSING-GOWNS.

It is now about ten years ago that a dealer in autographs at Vienna advertised in his catalogue sixteen letters of Richard Wagner written during the years 1864 to 1868. The catalogue stated that the contents were "curious," and the price for the collection was accordingly somewhat high. An enterprising Vienna newspaper, however, bought the "curious" letters chiefly out of "curiosity," and soon after its readers were presented with a series of articles in which these letters were reprinted in a satirical framework. As the English public has not yet been presented with this view of the creator of the Wagnerian operas, a few extracts from this unique and choice collection may be interesting to our readers. The sixteen letters are all addressed to the same lady, an Austro-German milliner, whom the great master deigned to honour with his custom. In first publishing them, the writer, whose anti-Wagnerian tendencies amount to a perfect hatred of Wagner, prefaced the letters with a sarcastic introduction.

The first of the letters is merely a promise to pay the lady, who is throughout addressed as "dear Miss Bertha," and to "make up" for her patience as well as her work. The second letter is dated from Sternberg, and was evidently written after the above promises had been fulfilled. Wagner writes:—

When I saw you last at Vienna you expressed the wish to receive further commissions from me. I feel bound to send you some further payment; you have also a knowledge of the models which I use for my indoor garments, &c., and the materials in which I like to have them made are difficult to obtain at this place. If, therefore, you are inclined to provide me further and through all

uture according to my taste, I shall be glad, and wish to have an annual account made out for them and for all unforeseen expenses. The account shall always be paid at the end of the year. If you can comply with these wishes I shall at once give you some orders. In case of your acceptance, I should be obliged if first of all you would inform me as to the following materials :—

1. Can you obtain, at Szontag's, a beautiful heavy satin material of the enclosed light-brown colour?

2. The same in dark rose-colour?

3. Can you get a good quality of the enclosed pink at a price of from 4 to 5 florins?

4. The same in blue, only it should rather be even lighter than darker?

5. Does Szontag keep a good stock of the new red or heavy satin with which you lined my white dressing-gown (with flower pattern)?

6. Have you any of the dark yellow left of which you have made the curtains to the small tables? Will you kindly send me samples of these colours and of suitable patterns, and let me know at the same time whether you are inclined to accept my proposals, of which I should be glad, as this would be most convenient for me, and I could in future always employ you. I hope you have still got the patterns of my indoor clothes? Awaiting your reply, I am your devoted

R. WAGNER.

P.S.—Mind you do not confuse the dark pink with the former violet pink, which I do not want, but a real pink, only very dark and brilliant.

In the next letter the creator of the "music of the future" complains that a pink coverlet, lined with white, which he had ordered, is far too large, and must immediately be replaced by a new one. With tastes such as these it is not surprising to find that a German composer, great and eminent though he be, is repeatedly in monetary difficulties, and his next letter contains again, besides a small cheque, the promise to send more when times are better. The following are a few items of one of "Fräulein Bertha's" accounts :—

Dressing-gown lined with heavy, beautiful white satin, at 6 to 7 florins the yard; cord and tassels of the same colour. Trousers and jacket, lined with thin white satin. Trousers and jacket of the same heavy white satin as the lining for dressing-gown, lined with light pink satin at 3½ florins per yard. Coverlet, three widths, three yards long, lightly wadded, rich flower pattern, quilted. Braided and trimmed with bows of rich pink satin ribbon of the best quality.

A little later on the master sends his milliner a list of articles which he requires, together with an estimate of the cost :—

Yellow satin,	8 yds.	at	7 florins	per yd.
Lilac	„ 27	„	7½	„
Ruby	„ 20	„	7	„
Blue	„ 30	„	7	„
Green	„ 8	„	7	„
Light red	8	„	7	„
Cha nois,	8	„	7	„
Light grey	8	„	7	„
Pink	„ 32	„	7	„
White	„ 30	„	7	„
Dkr green	20	„	5	„
White	„ 50	„	4	„
Grey	„ 50	„	3	„

Pink (cotton back), 100 yds., at 3 fl. per yard.

Blue (cotton back), 60 yds., at 3 fl. per yard

Blue (light), 30 yds., at 3 fl. per yard.

Blue Coverlet, lined with white.—Garlands of roses, 60 yds. at 4 fl. per yard; peonies for three baskets, white satin and embroidery, 60 fl. per yard; six insertions at from 25 to 30 fl. each; broad white ribbon, with garland, 20 yards; one pink and one blue side of coverlet 400 fl.

Boots.—1 pair white, with rose bouquets; 1 pair pink, ditto; 1 pair blue, ditto; 1 pair yellow, ditto; 1 pair grey, ditto; 1 pair green, ditto—120 fl.

Lace Skirt.—Real lace, 100 yards, at 1 fl. per yard; wider lace, 50 yards, at 1 fl. 10 kr. per yard. Ribbons, pink, blue, light green, light and dark yellow. Two small and large cushions, richly embroidered in roses—400 fl.

The total of this account is 3,010 florins. Several other letters treat again of dressing-gowns to such an extent that the sarcastic commentator on these items proposes as a fitting name for Richard Wagner that in future he should be called "Dressing-gown Raphael," or, with a view to the exquisite colouring of these artistically shaped garments, "Dressing-gown Tintoretto."

*TWO TWO-VOLUME NOVELS.**

THERE is evident ability and no less evident inexperience in Miss (or Mrs.) Hullah's novel "In Hot Haste." It seems to have been written after a long stay in Germany and a long course of German novel-reading. The plot is commonplace, sentimental, romantic, and, towards the close, melodramatic. Its commencement is scrappy and straggling, its close unduly hurried. In the art of story-telling, in short, the writer has much to learn. She does not know how to seize and hold the reader's attention, but is for ever letting it slip through her fingers. This, however, is a more or less mechanical knack, to be acquired by practice. The essentials of her craft are already at Miss Hullah's command. She has a keen eye for character and an excellent method in representing it. Her German personages, even the three principals—Kurt von Weide, Sabine, and Georg—are in some measure conventional. They are part and parcel of the romantic machinery of the story. Though pleasantly drawn and not without touches of genuine insight, they do not seem to think, feel and act from inward necessity, but rather in order that a predetermined sequence of events may be accomplished. It is in the short English episode that Miss Hullah's talent is seen at its best. Mrs. Pippin, the terrible child Ethel, and even "Uncle Rupert" are admirably drawn, with observation, humour and vivacity. The thing has been so often done before—so many governesses in so many novels have found themselves at issue with snobbishness, stupidity, and arrogance—that it is no small triumph to have treated the old situation in such a way as to render it interesting. The truth is, Miss Hullah sees English life from within, German life from without. Novel-writing, like charity, should begin at home.

How many novelists and playwrights have, moth-like, singed their wings at the alluring flame of the French Revolution? The author of "Antoinette" is the latest victim. He (or she) has undertaken a task for which he (or she) has not sufficient knowledge, sufficient imagination, sufficient literary skill. The Revolution depicted in "Antoinette" is a conventional, ineffective affair. After reading some histories and memoirs of the period, the author seems to have sat down in a sort of panic and hastily put in writing his crude and jumbled impressions. The perpetual under-current of his reflections is this: If hapless France had but been like our happy England, these things would not have befallen her!—an incontrovertible but rather inadequate political philosophy. "Away went Geoffrey on his congenial errand," we read on an early page. "After this manner he was taught to think of the feelings and needs of the 'common people.' Born to a lower grade, they were equal in their humanity. It was this bond of union, this regard for the lower by the higher, of which dear old Sir Roger de Coverley was the ideal type, that had its share in saving England in the day of many troubles." The idea that condescension and blankets, judiciously administered, would have averted the cataclysm, runs through the whole book. The author draws a ghastly picture of the wrongs suffered by the peasantry, even on the estate of a humane and enlightened aristocrat like the Marquis de Boisfontaine; yet the Revolution remains in his eyes a hideous and unredeemed calamity, the revolutionists are all scowling monsters, and the noblesse, with one exception, are all heroes and martyrs. The author accepts and reproduces with adorable simplicity all the various prophecies of the Revolution which were put on record—after the event. The first occurs so early as 1701; but when we reach the seventeen-eighties people seem to have devoted their whole time to prophesying the wrath to come. Yet the most noteworthy prophecy in the book is an unintentional one. About the 15th of July, 1789, the Marquis de Boisfontaine remarks, "At all events, there is something evil *and Jacobin* in the air that a movement like the destruction of the Bastille should be possible." As the club known as "Friends of the Constitution" did not even meet in the hall of the Jacobin convent till many months later, the reactionist Marquis was in advance of the age in his vocabulary. In the same year we are told that the Marquis de Salis could "still go to hear Clairon sing"—Clairon, who was not a singer, and who left the stage nearly a quarter of a century earlier. The author has an irritating way of introducing historical traits in a false and absurd context. The famous saying of the Duc de Liancourt is watered down as follows :—"My friend," said the Duc gravely, "you repeat almost in words what the King has but now said, in the council room, to Monsieur de Brienne and myself. But this is, in truth, clouding over the facts. It is playing with edged tools. . . . This is no mere faubourg rising; this is no bagatelle, my friend. It is a revolution!" Again, Robespierre closes an interview with Danton by touching him on the sleeve and saying impressively, "For the rest, be incorruptible, as—I am!" This is a good example of how *not* to write a historical novel. While he was about it, he might as well have said, "Be a Seagreen Incorruptible, as I am."

*WILD SPORT IN SOUTH AFRICA.**

THE author of this new book on South African sport is a man of wide experience throughout the world, but his volume hardly does justice to literary powers capable of better things. He was, we are told, despatched to Bechuanaland in connection with the late war; but the expedition seemed to assume as much a sporting as an official character. This lack of definition is apparent throughout, and we are at a loss to know what the objects of his journey and his book really were. The details of South African travel, the tedious "trekking" across pathless wastes by ox-waggon, the constant difficulties, hardships, break-downs, night alarms by man and beast, with which we are mostly familiar—all these are re-told without any particular novelty. But surely in so long and adventurous a journey the author's practised observation must have gleaned abundant material of interest without having to fall back on second-hand "yarns" told by a chance Hottentot servant? Whether the adventures of "Cigar's" early days are true or not (and we are hardly so credulous as his master), they are poor reading, and more suited for the odds-and-ends column of a provincial weekly. The book is "profusely illustrated," but the illustrations seem to be "drawn to order," by artists unfamiliar with the subject, who have failed to catch the true spirit of animation in the wild creatures they portray. Some of course are better than others; the zebras are fair, and a group of vultures particularly good. But the rest are mostly stiff and stereotyped, some galvanized into semi-grotesque action, others performing a *pas seul*, or mincingly stepping on tip-toe like a French dancing master. The frontispiece is as lifeless as the lion that once surmounted Northumberland House, and more like the sign of a village inn than the shaggy monarch of African wilds. The author tells us the present is the second volume, and that a third will complete the series. Here, perhaps, lies the crux: a *cacoëthes scribendi* is undermining his better abilities, and that in multiplying books he is sacrificing quality. One good book is worth a hundred bad ones, and we trust in his next essay Mr. Gillmore will give us something more than gilded boards and a taking title.

* "In Hot Haste." By Mary E. Hullah. (London: Richard Bentley and Son. 1888.)
"Antoinette: a Tale of the Ancient Régime." By M. P. Blyth. (London: Richard Bentley and Son. 1888.)

* "Days and Nights by the Desert." By Parker Gillmore. (London: Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co. 1888.)

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

The so-called "Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations) Bill" was rushed through last night. The collapse of the expected "scene" of protest by the Opposition does not diminish the scandal of the Government's conduct. The bill was one of an unprecedented kind. The alterations made by Ministers in their interpretations of its scope were unprecedented also. Further, they had expressly introduced it as one which Mr. Parnell was to be free to accept or refuse. Yet, in spite of this trebly binding reason for full discussion, the bill has been forced through without any opportunity whatever for discussion on five of its six clauses. It is a bill, therefore, for which nobody but Ministers and their supporters has any responsibility whatever. And thereby the whole alleged object of the bill is destroyed beforehand. The verdict of the Commission need have no binding power, for the court is one which was forced at the point of the closure by a hostile majority upon a silenced minority.

Another of Mr. Justice Day's colleagues on the Belfast Commission has now written a letter about him, and it is interesting to read the two versions of the learned judge's demeanour side by side:—

MR. ADAMS.	MR. TRENCH.
Mr. Justice Day is a man of the seventeenth century in his views, a Catholic as strong as Torquemada, a Tory of the old high-flyer and non-juror kind.	Throughout the time that I was his colleague . . . Mr. Justice Day's whole conduct, conversation, and demeanour convinced me that he was broad and liberal in his views.

At first sight these two accounts appear somewhat irreconcilable. But philosophy teaches us that "nothing is anything but relatively," and the harmony of the two versions is presumably to be found in the *ne plus ultra* Toryism of Mr. Trench, to whom even an "old high-flyer and non-juror" would seem "broad and liberal."

Archbishop Croke made a somewhat remarkable declaration yesterday when laying the foundation stone of the O'Connell Memorial Church at Cahirciveen. After denouncing "the slavish doctrine, that no amount of national advancement could be legitimately purchased by the shedding of one drop of human blood," he went on to denounce as the deadliest enemies of Ireland those Irishmen who commit crimes especially now that "we have so many staunch Scotch and English friends at our back." The Archbishop went on to eulogize British protection, which, in his opinion, "would best secure for Ireland an orderly existence, while safeguarding us from those wild and latitudinarian views in Church and State that are so widespread and have proved to be so destructive in Continental countries. This declaration is significant and suggestive. Dr. Croke is one of the most pronounced Nationalists and fervid Catholics in Ireland. This preference for a connection with Protestant Britain ought to reassure those who dread the bugbear of Separation.

The Regent's Park "murder" has always read like a case two hundred years old. It seems incredible that boy-gangs should exist in London in the present century, and that the knife should be used by a lad of eighteen to revenge a district quarrel. Such raids were not uncommon in press-gang times, and they were usually punished with great severity. It is clear, from his own admission, that Gellatly stabbed Rumbold. It is less clear, however, that there was the premeditation required to make it murder, and that any one of the gang could have imagined Gellatly intended to kill Rumbold. Fortunately, the jury amended their finding in the case of Lee, who subsequently pleaded guilty to assault. Of course Gellatly will not be hanged. Why, therefore, was the trial not for manslaughter, or the verdict not equivalent to it? The law of murder surely needs amendment when a case of intentional wounding is treated in just the same way as a case of deliberate poisoning or of undoubted shooting.

The fire in Wigmore-street is the third which has occurred in the early morning during the past few months. There are some features common to all three, and notably, the difficulty of rescue. It would almost seem that inmates of dwellings stand a better chance of being burned to death between the hours of 6 and 9 A.M. than at any other period during the twenty-four hours. It is odd that from two to six is the more fatal period in ordinary cases of disease. In the Edgware-road case, no fire escape was immediately available or brought into use. The same thing happened in Wigmore-street. Miss Hardy might not have been rescued by a fire escape, it is true, but had there not been very extraordinary and praiseworthy exertions the rescue of the three other persons would have been impossible. Inquiry as to the fire escape will again be needed, and we hope the necessity of amended regulations enforced. If from 6 to 9 A.M. be a critical period—as events seem to show that it is—the night-duty men must not leave until nine, or the day-duty men must come on earlier and in better force.

When the Civil Service Estimates come on this afternoon Mr. Walter McLaren will attempt to give expression to the general feeling of the House about Colonel Hughes-Hallett by moving to reduce the salary of the official who accompanied the notorious M.P. for Rochester on to the platform on his recent visit to his constituency. Mr. Courtney will probably pull Mr. McLaren up, on the ground that a discussion of Colonel Hughes-Hallett's iniquities is not relevant to an amendment reducing Mr. Long's salary; but he cannot prevent a division, and we shall be curious to see how many members who denounce Mr. Gladstone for accepting the support of Mr. Parnell because the latter did not boycott Invincibles before he knew them to be such will whitewash Mr. Long, who has publicly consorted with a man whose offences are palpable and undisguised.

After so many weeks of unseasonable gloom, there will be many sun-worshippers in "Christian England" on this bright summer morning. The belief that the sun is God is one of the pieces of "heathen doctrine" from which Christians have never wholly freed themselves. Afraid of confessing it openly, we cling to it metaphorically; and in many hymns and psalms we sing of the Deity under figures taken from the sun. We implore Him to "arise and shine." We entreat Him not to "hide his face." We pray for the continuance of His beneficent "rays." And there is much truth in the figure. Sound and healthy belief is almost as difficult under a sunless sky as upon a disordered stomach.

If Sir Charles Warren were dictator, not merely of Trafalgar-square, but of the whole of London, he would probably do as the Austrian Government has done in fifteen judicial districts. As it is, he must wring his hands in despairing envy of a Government which, by its mere decree, has been able to assume power in all these districts,

> Without judicial order or warrant, to arrest and imprison or expel not only suspected persons, but all who shelter them; to forbid the manufacture, sale, or possession of arms and ammunition; to prohibit not only public meetings, but also the assembling of crowds, and to make most stringent regulations concerning passports and arrivals and departures of foreigners. The police will be at liberty to make domiciliary visits, and also to search newspaper offices, and take summary proceedings against publishers and editors.

That is something like vigorous action in support of law and order. It is what we shall come to yet in London and in Ireland if power continues much longer in the hands of men who live in chronic dread of an imaginary revolution.

Mr. Kynnersley, the Birmingham stipendiary magistrate, has resigned, at the age of eighty-three. "The growing infirmities of age have made the burden of the office almost too heavy for him of late," which is not to be wondered at. The odd thing is that there should be a judge who thinks that "the infirmities of age" can possibly impair his qualifications for the administration of justice. But now that Mr. Kynnersley has set the example, who knows but that some of the halt and the deaf and the lame and the blind occupants of the judicial bench may discover that the time has come for them to give place to younger men? Otherwise, one of the measures we shall have to pass before long will be one for the superannuation of judges who have become physically or mentally unfit for the judicial office.

The bold Baldwin (as some call him the King of the Clouds and others the Cloud Climber) made a successful descent yesterday afternoon. The sun shone brightly, there was not a breath of wind, and the balloon shot up into the heavens as straight as an arrow, until the people in the enclosure began to think that the Professor would alight in the enclosure. Fortunately these apprehensions were not realized, for after a graceful flight the Cloud King came down close to the Grand Stand. The professor made the ascent in his ordinary costume, which we venture to think is not so picturesque as the tights and spangles of the acrobat. A great crowd of people watched the performance, which will be repeated to-morrow, on Bank Holiday, and until further notice. Among the spectators was Major Templer, the well-known military balloonist, who came up from the War Office to pick up some wrinkles.

The death of Mr. Rothery ought to bring about a change in the novel of the period. Probably no man amongst us has had a more unique experience. At one time he advised the Treasury in legal and other difficulties arising out of the slave trade. He was privy to incidents of capture that would make the fortunes of half a dozen modern novelists. Since 1876 he had been investigating wrecks at sea, and his experiences have been of a most extensive character

Questions of negligence and crime, of fire and stowage, of coffin-ships and mutinies, have been before him for exhaustive examination. A collection of his inquiries would reveal incidents more startling than any which are to be found in ordinary novels. Readers are tired of murders and mysteries, and perhaps Mr. Rothery's death may remind novelists of a new quarry, and suggest to them a new moral sphere. The true province of fiction is to illustrate ancient and modern history and character by means of imagination. How few of our novelists give any thought to the philosophy of their calling!

Just as Alphonse Daudet, by the publication of "L'Immortel," has shut himself out of the French Academy for ever and a day, Emile Zola, decorated and débonnair, comes forward with the declaration that for him the Academy has no terrors, and that if the Immortals want him, why, they can have him. It is no secret that the Castor and Pollux of "naturalism" have fallen out, and are no longer the great twin brethren, so that some people see an overt act of war in M. Zola's declaration in favour of the Academy, just as M. Daudet's onslaught on it has reached its sixtieth or seventieth thousand. In the meantime, the Academy chuckles over its new champion, leaving him, however, to defend it from without, not from within. M. Zola, in the gilded uniform of the Academy, girding on "l'épée à rigole," would certainly be a sight for the gods; but it is a sight the gods will have long to wait for.

TWO WELSH MOUNTAINS.

I READ the other day in some guide-book a very pleasing anecdote told by Mr. Leslie Stephen. He tells us how, when in Switzerland, with a certain Welshman—a "patriotic Morgan"—the latter, after looking on the Wengern Alp with small admiration, admitted that the great range of the Jungfrau would almost be equal to the mountain scenery of Wales, if only there were not so much snow upon it. We, who are not patriotic Welshmen, are inclined to invert the proposition, and maintain that the Welsh mountains would be almost as grand as the Swiss, if only they had a little snow on them. For the Welsh hills really look more than their height, and are wonderfully bold and mountainous. Snowdon, which is not 4,000 feet high, easily bears away the palm from the Righi, which is nearly 7,000, and which, I may add, is not likely to be improved by the *third* toy railway which they now propose making up it.

This summer I ascended Snowdon and some other Caernarvonshire mountains for the first time. Perhaps a short account of the ascent of two of them may be not uninteresting to some of your readers, especially now, when the full tourist season is just setting in. Snowdon, of course, has been written about again and again, but the two which I hope to touch on—Y Glydyr Fawr and Moel Siabod—are not so well known, and, as far as climbing goes, both finer summits, at any rate, than Y Wyddfa, the peak of Snowdon most generally ascended.

At the foot of the great pass of Nant Francon—the Vale of the Beavers—lies Bethesda, like most Welsh modern settlements, an ugly, hard-featured, stone-built village, with a few perfectly hideous rows of red brick cottages. Hard by is the famous Penrhyn slate quarry, which, strangely enough, though the largest in Wales, forms no great disfigurement in the view—making no such wilderness on the hillsides as have, for instance, the quarries at Llanberis, whose tippings are gradually filling up the once beautiful Llyn Peris. Our route lies up the pass for some four miles along Telford's great Holyhead road, between the rocky buttresses of the Carnedds on the left, and the fine summit of Y Garn on the right. Among the screes that descend to the road grows the butterwort, with its delicate blue flowers, and here and there are patches of parsley fern, a plant not so common in Wales as in the Lakes. In front tower the spurs and precipices of the great Glydyr—the aim of our ambition.

Arrived at Llyn Ogwen we begin our scramble, which is nothing very terrible as yet, for in a few minutes we reach the broad basin—"slack" they would call it in the North of England—where lie the still waters of Llyn Idwal, reflecting the magnificent crags of the Glydyr, which now tower immediately over us. There is a wild old legend connected with this quiet tarn, telling us how Idwal, heir of Owen Gwynedd, was here murdered by his uncle. To-day in the pleasant summer sunshine it seems little fitted for so dark a deed, and tempts us to linger long on its grassy margin. But our aim is for the shadowy cleft in the rocks on the sky line to the right of, and considerably lower than, the real summit of the mountain. That cleft is the Twl-Dû, or Devil's Kitchen—the Piers' Gill of Wales.

The ascent is steep, and involves some crag work, but nothing that need alarm the most timid climber. A little care must be exercised in parts, and all is then perfectly safe. As we ascend the mountain forms behind us grow grander and wilder, and the light clouds that sometimes float before the midday sun fling their shifting shadows on the huge spurs of the twin Carnedds. It is a relief to escape from the hot glare into the shady chasm of the Twl-Dû, where the enclosing precipices are so close to one another and so high that no ray of sunshine penetrates. Pleasant too is the constant murmur of the water that forces its way down the ravine in a series of most charming little falls. Near here we shall find the lovely yellow blossoms of the globe-flower, a plant not uncommon on these mountains, and saxifrages and club-mosses enough to gladden a botanist's heart. Here too in the crevices of the rock grow oak ferns and beech ferns in easy reach—too easy, indeed, as those can testify who have seen them hawked in the streets of Bangor and Beaumaris. The parsley fern, which we have already met with, grows in plentiful patches over the loose screes.

Beyond a certain point the magnificent cleft of the Devil's Kitchen is impassable—a precipice bars the way; so, retracing our steps to its outlet we work round, over crag and scree, to the ruined cairn which marks the summit of the mountain. From here the view is magnificent in all directions, though somewhat circumscribed by loftier peaks, but we may be well content to give up distant views for the sake of the grand mountain masses—Snowdon, and the Carnedds, Moel Siabod, Moel Hebog, and even distant Cader Idris—which lie all round us. And even as it is we can look from Anglesey on the west and misty expanses of blue ocean to the faint lowlands of Denbighshire, that lie far away beyond the fabled Conway. And, doubtless, if it were not for this hot afternoon haze, we should make out the swelling Clydian Hills, and possibly beyond them the great central plain of Cheshire. Yet, after all, the great feature in the view is Snowdon itself. As seen from here, with all its glorious razor edges, its group of rocky peaks, and its towering central summit, I know no mountain in England, or even Switzerland, with which I can compare it. We forget—or rather can scarcely believe—its comparatively insignificant height; we forget that it is the most popular mountain in Wales; we forget the miserable huts—happily scarcely visible from here—which we know are upon its summit. We see only the huge monarch rising in grandeur over the narrow pass of Llanberis; purple in the deepening twilight; crowned with the mystery of the eternal hills.

From the Glydyr we make our way down to the pleasant inn of Pen-y-gwryd, over a steep descent covered with screes, but perfectly free from real difficulty, as there is little or no crag-work. Indeed, on this side the Glydyrs are just a little tame, at any rate to those who have lately climbed their great northern escarpment. So, too, Moel Siabod has what somebody has well called its "stupid side." The hotel at Pen-y-gwryd is a place to stay at for weeks or months: a charming mountain hostelry, with good but unpretentious accommodation, set well in the heart of the hills, but still in sufficient touch with the outer world—thanks to the stream of coaches that pass it daily in summer. There are three distinct sides from which to ascend Moel Siabod—from Nant Gwynant or from the Llugwy or Lledr valleys. The latter is probably the finest, and Dolwyddelen (where there is a station on the Bettws and Ffestiniog line) is a good point from which to begin climbing. If Bettws has been made a centre, it is better to walk up the valley to Dolwyddelen than to take the train. The Lledr valley is very beautiful in a quiet way, and forms a fitting introduction to the grandeur of the ascent. Indeed, those who do not care for fashionable Bettws-y-Coed—which, after all, is really very pretty, though certainly not the ideal of a mountain village—would do well to take up their quarters at Dolwyddelen or Pont-y-Pant. The former place has a magnificent specimen of Welsh chapel architecture—a style which is hideous almost beyond conception.

As we turn up the lane to commence our ascent to-day, there are some ominously black clouds rolling all round us; but the summit of the mountain being free from mist they only serve to bring it into grander prominence. We soon turn through one of the gates on our right, and after climbing a stiff stone wall or two are out on the open moorland. Behind us and to our left are fine, bleak-looking hills, but of no great height, and quite close at hand the scanty ruins of Dolwyddelen Castle, a solitary tower on a rocky eminence, which claims the honour of having been the birthplace of the great Llewellyn. Our way now lies for a time through heather, which makes it terrible walking, and we rise very gradually by a series of craggy "slacks" to the shores of a charming little tarn, with rocky margin but very peaty water, which lies immediately under the great final peak, and is enclosed on either side by the splendidly-shattered edges which descend from the latter. Now begins the real business of the climb. Viewed from below these edges look sharp as a razor, and quite impassable, but there is really plenty of foothold, and the one on the left, at any rate, forms the best and easiest route up the mountain. The sky is growing more and more overcast as we proceed; the wind whistles fiercely over the top of the ridge; and already one or two big rain-drops have splashed down into our faces. So we gain the summit, which is nothing but a chaos of tumbled rocks surmounted by a cairn. The view from here ought to be very fine, especially towards Snowdon, but to-day nothing is to be seen except lofty peaks peering darkly through sheets of driving rain, for the black clouds are pouring down at last. Of all these half-seen heights none appears more lofty or more mountainous than the broken summit of Y Trefan, most remarkable and most difficult to climb of Welsh mountains; a pyramid of almost naked rock rising 3,000 feet above sea-level. Even rain on these hills has a grandeur of its own—there is something indescribably weird and great in the huge mountain forms seen dimly through the pelting showers. But going down the "stupid side" of Moel Siabod under such circumstances is no easy task, for the steep, boulder-strewn grass slopes are rendered dangerously slippery, and those who then escape with few falls are fortunate indeed. Thus thoroughly wet, but thoroughly contented, we make our way—this time from quite the opposite direction—once more, into the great old kitchen at Pen-y-gwryd. The rain has stopped now, but heavy masses of mist hang on Snowdon and the Glydyrs, while all around, on rocky peak and shattered cone—

The light cloud smoulders on the summer crag

GOOD WORK AMONG RAILWAY MEN.

AN INTERVIEW WITH ITS SECRETARY.

FOURTEEN years ago one boy employed at a London railway began to attend a Bible class held on Sunday at a private house. He brought other boys; the class grew, and after seven years from this small beginning a regular railway mission was developed, which now has 260 branches scattered all over the country, from Inverness to the south, among the 370,000 employés in the United Kingdom, while its branches are being extended beyond the borders of the United Kingdom. For the work in South Africa Lady Ashburton has just promised £100, and those at the head of the mission are making a special appeal for contributions to extend their work in other colonies; while Mr. S. Gurney Sheppard has promised £100 for India. A representative of the *P.M.G.* called the other day on Mr. D. Spencer, the secretary of the Railway Mission, the office being at 18, New Bridge-street, E.C.

"To whom," asked our representative, "is your mission specially directed?"—"To every one employed in railway work—porters, guards, engine-drivers, station-masters, and other officials, and we do not restrict our work to the men, but seek also to bring their families under our influence."

"I suppose the term 'every one' includes directors and chief officials as well as the lower grades?"—"Decidedly, and although we may not be able to work for them in the same way in which we work among the working-men, we are influencing them in so far that most of them are friendly to us, and in no way interfere with our work. Several well-known directors are on our committee, and I am glad to say that there is not a line in the United Kingdom where we have met with opposition at headquarters. No, the directors and heads of departments are far more friendly to us than, for instance, a good many station-masters, whom we find it hardest to get hold of. They have very often the mistaken idea that their authority over the men suffers by their going to the same meetings, and by their having friendly intercourse with those over whom they are placed."

"And do the men themselves appreciate your evangelizing work?"—"Most sincerely they appreciate it; and our meetings in sheds or waiting rooms, or halls, or wherever they may be held, are always very well attended. You see we do not only preach to them; we try in many ways to make their lives brighter for them, by providing them, for instance, with circulating libraries: we visit their families, and aid those who are injured. The railway men are very fond of reading, and the boxes of books which we send to the various branches are always welcomed and eagerly read."

"Now as to your missionaries."—"Let me tell you something of our organization. We have about twenty missionaries who are permanent members of our staff. These, with the organizing and free distribution of literature, hire of rooms, and numerous other expenses, require a very large sum annually. Our agents travel all over the country, going from branch to branch and holding meetings wherever they go. We are strictly undenominational; we have a great many Church of England workers and members, and we have also members belonging to almost every religious body in the country. They all come to our meetings and go to their respective places of worship, just as they did before, or rather as they ought to have done. Besides these paid missionaries we have a great army of voluntary helpers, and among these the ladies are our staunchest workers. Over a thousand of them are connected with the branches, and our success is largely due to their unwearying labours. There are 7,000 railway stations in the United Kingdom; 1,500 of them have already been reached by our Mission, and nearly everywhere the voluntary help given to us by ladies has done much to make us successful."

"I suppose the relief of accidents, then, takes a considerable portion of your funds?"—"A good deal of money has been spent in that way, and this is not to be wondered at when you take into consideration that 1,100 accidents occur on an average per annum among men employed in railway work, 400 of the cases ending in death, while many have to suffer amputation; but unfortunately our funds for this purpose are very small. One of the prime causes of the accidents is the shunting of carriages. Many accidents among the men have been the consequence of intemperance, but we are strong advocates of temperance, 90 per cent. of our members being abstainers. Drink is much too frequently offered to the guards by passengers. I know of one recent case where on a railway journey of 140 miles the passengers offered drink to the guard no less than thirty times. A lady has just offered us a double house to be used as a convalescent home, and in order to cover the expenses connected with it we shall want additional annual subscriptions of £500, while if we are to respond to some of the innumerable calls for help at home and abroad we shall want additional subscriptions to the amount of £2,000, which would enable us to increase our staff and enter many open doors. We have just broken the ground in Ireland, where we have ten stations, and where infinitely more could be done; we want a secretary for India, and other workers for various places abroad at which to inaugurate the work, before it is taken up by the different countries themselves. It is of the utmost importance to the public themselves that the persons into whose hands they have to commit their lives more or less whenever they travel by train should be a body of sober and steady men, recognizing their responsibility. One other important outcome of our work is that the members of our mission make it their special business to protect girls and women travelling alone. I could tell you of case after case where the railway guard has protected a girl travelling on his line from the gravest danger; where porters have taken poor girls into their own homes where otherwise they would have been obliged to be out in the streets all night, having missed the last train, and being without money to pay for lodgings, and where some of our men have stepped between lonely women and those bent on entrapping the unwary. In order to carry on and extend work such as this we hope sincerely that we shall not in vain ask the public for their support."

At Home and Abroad.

It is now anticipated that the adjournment of Parliament will take place on the 14th or 15th inst.

Notwithstanding all rumours to the contrary, the health of the Pope is excellent. His Holiness walks daily in the gardens of the Vatican.

It is officially announced that the King of Portugal is expected at Berlin on the 8th inst.

A fire has occurred in a lumber mill situated three miles above Ottawa, by which property to the value of 100,000 dollars has been destroyed.

At a private meeting of members of the Birmingham Town Council, yesterday, Alderman Barrow, a Gladstonian Liberal, was unanimously nominated for the mayoralty.

At the Hague it is stated that a British Protectorate is to be extended over North Borneo, Sarawak, and Brunai, and that the Treaty of 1824 is held in England not to apply to Borneo.

At the Winchester assizes yesterday, James Crouch, aged twenty-nine, a labourer, was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude for setting fire to a gamekeeper's cottage at Thorley, in the Isle of Wight, in April last year.

The Princess Frederica yesterday afternoon distributed the medals and certificates to the successful students of the Polytechnic classes under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association. One hundred and sixty-one ladies and eighty-five gentlemen received certificates.

The town clerk of Leeds yesterday afternoon received a letter from the trustees of the Coloured Cloth Hall accepting the offer of £66,000 made by the corporation for the purchase of the estate for the purpose of street improvements opposite the Wellington Station.

The statue movement, which has been so active in Paris for some years past, shows no signs of exhaustion. On Sunday President Carnot will unveil a statue of Mirabeau at Montargis, and on Sunday week the memorial of the brothers Galignani will be unveiled at Corbeil.

The resignation of Mr. R. G. Webster, M.P., as a member of the Metropolitan Board of Works, was yesterday accepted by the vestry of St. George, Hanover-square. Colonel Howard Vincent, M.P., was nominated for the vacancy; but the election was deferred till after the vacation.

The Rev. C. N. Nagel, M.A., has been appointed to the mastership of the newly-formed commercial division in King's College School. Mr. Nagel was educated in the great Mercantile School of Leipsic, and is familiar with the Continental system of higher commercial education.

Fears had been felt of a deficiency in the water supply at Cairo through a low Nile; but the river now promises well, and it is fully expected that there will be a sufficient supply of water to prevent the crop prospects being endangered in any way.

Professor Gerhardt has been elected rector of the Berlin University in opposition to the world-renowned Professor Virchow. This is said to be a consequence of the controversy between the physicians with reference to the case of the late Emperor Frederick.

Francis Reid Walsh, of Holland House, Notting-hill, was yesterday summoned before Mr. Curtis-Bennett, at the Hammersmith police-court, at the instance of the Medical Alliance Association, for falsely assuming the title of a doctor of medicine. He was fined £20 and costs.

The other night a band of masked robbers broke into the post-office at Neuhausel, near Pressburg, and on meeting with resistance from the officials a fight ensued, which terminated in the flight of the robbers, who took their wounded with them.

The Lords of the Admiralty have intimated that next week they will make their annual round of inspection of the dockyards. Beginning at Chatham and Sheerness, they are expected at Devonport about the 15th inst., after which they will go to Pembroke and probably to Queenstown before returning to London.

Mr. Storey, M.P. for Sunderland, who has been in bad health for some considerable time, has decided to spend the winter in California. He is not likely to take any active part in parliamentary work during the remainder of the session.

Francis Joseph Turner, who had previously pleaded guilty to obtaining gold watches and chains of the value of £300 by means of a forged order from Sir John Bennett, was yesterday, at the Central Criminal Court, sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.

A special committee appointed by the Italian Minister of War in conjunction with the Finance Minister is seriously studying the question of the coast defences. It is intended to devote a large sum of money to their improvement. The committee is expected to arrive shortly at an understanding on the subject.

The body of a labouring man, between forty and fifty years of age, was found in the large basin of the Diana fountain in Bushey Park yesterday afternoon. A boy who was fishing in the pond caught his hook in a heavy mass, which, being drawn to the surface, proved to be the body of a man. The deceased has not yet been identified.

The International Commission which is making the preliminary arrangements connected with the seed market in concert with the Vienna grain and flour exchange, has fixed the date of the opening of this year's international grain and seed market for the 27th inst. in the Lagerhaus in Vienna, instead of in the Rotunda, which will be occupied on account of the Exhibition.

The Royal Commission on the currency question, which has been sitting for nearly two years, is approaching the conclusion of its labours. The Report, drafted by Lord Herschell, has for some time been in the hands of members, and, it is hoped, may be presented before Parliament adjourns for the summer recess.

At the Thames police-court yesterday, before Mr. Lushington, John Goddard, a bookmaker, appeared to answer six summonses charging him with using 45, Commercial-road, for the purpose of betting. The prosecution was undertaken by the Treasury. For the defence, it was submitted that mere betting was not illegal, and Mr. Lushington adjourned the case in order that it might be more fully argued.

A meeting under the auspices of the British and Foreign Arbitration Association was held yesterday at the Westminster Palace Hotel, for the purpose of promoting friendly relations and improved means of communication between France and England. Resolutions were unanimously passed approving the objects in view, and it was determined to secure the co-operation of the various trades' organizations throughout the country, and to present a requisition to the Earl of Derby to preside at a public meeting on the subject.

ENGLAND'S QUEEN AND THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

THE COMING MEETING AT BADEN.

The announcement already made to the effect that the Emperor William purposes meeting Queen Victoria in the autumn during her Majesty's visit to Baden-Baden is now confirmed by a semi-official communication contained in a Berlin despatch to the *Kölnische Zeitung*, of which the following is a translation:—"The Emperor intends to visit Alsace-Lorraine about the end of September, and will, in all probability, be at Baden-Baden on the 30th of that month, that being the Empress Augusta's birthday. As Queen Victoria intends to be there at the same time it is highly probable that there will be a meeting between her Majesty and the Emperor."

The entire German press, writes the *Standard* correspondent at Berlin, with the exception of a few Anglophobist organs, rejoices at the prospect of such a meeting. The *Vossische* remarks:—"Such a meeting would instantly put an end to many idle insinuations. In the present situation of Europe, England and Germany are natural allies, and Germany's semi-official press would not keep constantly urging England to increase her armaments if Germany were in doubt as to the eventual attitude of England in the quarrels of the future. That in these circumstances the German Emperor will not refuse to the English Court the courtesy he has shown to that of Denmark follows as a matter of course, and therefore there can hardly be a doubt as to the meeting taking place." The *Berliner Tageblatt* is of opinion that the English press, part of which has been discussing the question whether the Emperor William has or has not a liking for England, will certainly welcome the meeting between the two Sovereigns; and though there are Anglophobe papers in Germany which are still endeavouring to create discord between the two countries, there is no doubt that the majority of Germans will be well pleased to see the coming interview at Baden-Baden.

The Emperor will go direct from Baden-Baden to Vienna, where the Austrian Emperor will hold a great military review, and give several hunting parties in his honour. Immediately after leaving Vienna the Emperor will visit King Humbert.

GENERAL BOULANGER FALLEN ON EVIL DAYS.

General Boulanger and his friend M. Laguerre are about to issue another electoral manifesto. A copy of it was handed to the *Chronicle* correspondent at the committee room of the Rue de Sèze, where a meeting took place yesterday afternoon. It contains nothing beyond the iteration of the programme of Revision now so familiar to those who study French politics. Some doubt still remains as to whether the General will present himself in one Department or in all. The fact is, adds the correspondent, that elections are expensive, and I have reason to believe that what may be called Boulangist bonds are going down daily. While speaking of the General, I may add that I hear rather gloomy accounts of his state of health. The Floquet duel has shattered his nervous system. Some of his friends say that even physically he could never bear the strain of long-continued public life.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE BELLOVA BRIGANDS STOPPED.

According to the latest letters and telegrams received from Philippopolis and Bellova, the negotiations which the friends of the prisoners were on the point of opening with the brigands have been forbidden by the Bulgarian authorities. The action of the prefect of Tatar-Bazardjik in causing the detention of the emissaries sent to negotiate with the robbers is attributable to the determination of the authorities to pursue the brigands, in spite of the intervention of the Austrian Consul. The brigands, fearful of capture, have penetrated further into the mountain forests, taking their prisoners with them. They have left no trace behind them, and all communication with the captives seems to be cut off.

TRIAL BY JURY ABOLISHED IN AUSTRIA!

A very severe measure was promulgated at Vienna yesterday, and there is much questioning as to the motives which have inspired it. Trial by jury in the case of crimes or offences committed by Socialists or Anarchists has been suspended by ministerial decree for the duration of one year in fifteen districts in Austria, Bohemia, Moravia, Styria and Carinthia, including all the large cities. The approval of Parliament will of course have to be obtained. One of the offences under this Act is the possession of explosive materials.

In order fully to appreciate the significance of this matter, says the *Standard* correspondent, it must be remembered that the new decree will give the Government power in the districts named, without judicial order or warrant, to arrest and imprison or expel, not only suspected persons, but all who shelter them; to forbid the manufacture, sale, or possession of arms and ammunition; to prohibit not only public meetings, but also the assembling of crowds; and to make most stringent regulations concerning passports and arrivals and departures of foreigners. The police will be at liberty to make domiciliary visits, and also to search newspaper offices, and take summary proceedings against publishers and editors.

SENDING HOME THE STARVING ITALIANS.

The Fabre Line steamer *Alesia* has left New York for Italy, with 300 deluded Italian immigrants on board, who were unable to obtain employment in the States, and also two brigands, who have been ordered to return to Italy by the Government. Strong feeling is manifested against the Italian labour brokers, who unduly stimulate emigration from Italy. Several of the worst of them have already left New York.

A despatch from Toronto states that gangs of Italian labourers are being brought there from all quarters, in a penniless and almost starving condition. The Italian Society is feeding as many as it can. The Italian Consul is determined to punish the dishonest contractors who send Italians to Toronto under the delusive promise of steady employment.

DEATH OF MR. H. C. ROTHERY.

The death took place yesterday morning, at his residence at Bagshot, Surrey, of Mr. Henry Cadogan Rothery, who, until quite recently, occupied the post of Wreck Commissioner. After leaving the University he was for some time a practitioner and examiner in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts in the old days of Doctors'-commons. He was appointed Registrar of the Admiralty Court in 1853, and became about the same time Registrar of the Privy Council in ecclesiastical and maritime cases. In 1860 he was appointed legal adviser to the Treasury in slave trade matters. He was appointed Wreck Commissioner to conduct investigations into casualties at sea in 1876, and his inquiries were so effectual that a large number of the preventable causes of maritime loss have become known and are now generally avoided. Mr. Rothery was in his seventy-first year.

AN AERONAUT'S ADVENTURES IN CLOUDLAND.

HOW HE EVADED A THUNDERSTORM.

The following particulars have been supplied by Mr. Simmons, the aëronaut, with regard to the ascent he made in the balloon Rookwood from the grounds of the Anglo-Danish Exhibition on Wednesday evening:—"I left the exhibition at 6.15 P.M., at 6.20 I was between one thick cloud stratum at an altitude of 6,000 feet, and another at an altitude of about 10,000 feet. I had some suspicion that there was a current from the west. I looked in a direction which I conjectured to be east, and from that quarter came swooping on a great mountain of purple fire. The rumbling I could scarcely distinguish from the buzz of London, and I felt assured that as long as the sound was so faint there was a great distance between me and the storm; but at seven o'clock it was nearer to me. I tried then to get on a lateral level with it, but to this end I must have parted with my precious store of ballast, and, finding the thunderstorm keeping up a stern chase, I peered below the cloud stratum to see if I had a chance to descend. I found myself in rather too close proximity to a town or village. I have no idea what place it was, but I was bound to escape it by soaring again; and when I did so, I estimated that the thunderstorm was about sixty miles behind me (to the N.E.). Then at 7.15 I had another suspicion that I was being borne upon a western current, for I could hear no sound but that like the surf upon a shore, and I again came down. When I did so I was convinced that the sound of the water must have been a mill-race or a weir. I landed safely at Guildford, and the storm by which I had been so hotly pursued did not burst upon the earth until I was on my way back to London."

THE ARCHBISHOP OPENS THE CROYDON WATERWORKS.

These works were opened yesterday by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the mayor (Mr. J. W. Hobbs) presiding at a *déjeuner* given on the occasion. The well, 10ft. in diameter, and bored 300ft. into the chalk at Hare's Bank, on the Addington Hills, is two miles from the new reservoir and four and a half miles away from the town. The water supply is equal to 2,500,000 gallons per day, and the cost of the works, including the very fine pumping engine, is £50,000. Croydon has for some years spent considerable sums of money upon former waterworks, open spaces, and good footways through its long and pretty suburban roads, amounting in all to £147,000, at the same time having so judiciously borrowed the funds for these outlays that the rates are lower now than at any previous period. The new reservoir, which is capable of storing 5,000,000 gallons of water, is situated on the crest of a hill a hundred feet above the old reservoir.

MR. GLADSTONE'S ONE OBJECT IN LIFE.

Yesterday a deputation from the Sheffield Central Radical Club waited on Mr. Gladstone, at his residence, 16, James-street, and presented him with an address of congratulation and a pair of carvers. Mr. H. J. Wilson, M.P., introduced the deputation. Mr. Gladstone thanked the deputation, and, through them, the members of the club, for their handsome present, and for the kind expressions contained in their address. He did not hold out any hope that he would be able to take part in any political work after the settlement of the Irish question. His one object now was to secure this for the Sister Isle, and when this was accomplished he believed his public work would be done.

A GIFT TO THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

Sir John Savile, G.C.B., her Majesty's late Ambassador in Rome, and already a benefactor of the National Gallery, has just made to that institution a very welcome gift. It consists of a small sketch by Murillo, three pictures of still life of the highest quality; and fifty-nine small copies in oil colour of pictures by Velasquez at Madrid. Arrangements are being made for these last to be hung in a room on the ground floor, where they will as soon as possible be exhibited to the public. The other pictures will be hung upstairs as soon as they have been placed under glass. The Murillo (says the *Times*) is a very beautiful sketch by the master for his large picture of "The Birth of the Virgin," now in the Louvre; and, like many of the sketches of Murillo, is so light in touch, so exquisite in colour, as to be, from an artistic point of view, preferable to the finished picture. The other three are (1) a small canvas with lemons and a glass, painted with extraordinary brilliancy, and signed, "Jan van de Velde," a very rare master, probably the uncle of the well-known painter of ships; (2) a small panel picture of various still-life objects, including a Japanese sword, signed "H. Steenwyck," also a very rare painter, and not to be confused with the painter of church interiors; (3) a picture with a loaf of bread and a bottle, signed "Chardin, 1773." This will be a welcome addition to our very scanty collection of French pictures. In quality it is as fine as any of the Chardins in the Louvre. It may be added that all the pictures are in the most excellent condition.

BREACH OF PROMISE ACTION.

Amy Elizabeth Follies, nineteen, obtained a verdict for £75, at the Birmingham assizes yesterday, against Mathew Henry Wilson, a jeweller's traveller, of London, for breach of promise of marriage. The parties became engaged two years ago while employed at a jewellery establishment in Birmingham, of which defendant was the manager. A voluminous correspondence passed between them, some of the letters being of an amusing character. As some of the relations expressed disapproval of the match, the defendant consigned them to a warm place, where they would "pump thunder." He several times promised Miss Follies marriage, but suddenly broke off the engagement.

THREE CHILDREN POISONED BY PUTRID FRUIT.

At Forest-gate, yesterday, the South Essex coroner held an inquest on the bodies of Ellen Payne, aged eight, Hannah Payne, aged six, and George Payne, aged four, the children of William Payne, a labourer, of 7, Forest-side-cottages, Woodford-road, Forest-gate. The evidence showed that a Mrs. Kelsey, a greengrocer in the neighbourhood, purchased on Saturday last some damaged plums at Stratford Market and when she got them home she proceeded to pick out the good fruit, laying aside the bad to be buried. The deceased children by some means got hold of it and ate it. On Sunday morning Ellen complained of a sore throat and vomited very much. Dr. De Gruyther was called in, but the child died on Monday night with symptoms of a choleraic nature. The other two children took ill with similar symptoms on Monday night—Hannah dying on Tuesday morning, and George on Wednesday night. Dr. Evans had attended them, and in his evidence attributed death to the eating of the putrid plums, which generated a poison similar to prussic acid. The jury returned a verdict that the children died from the effects of eating decomposed plums.

FOURTH EDITION.

INTERIM REPORT OF THE SWEATING COMMITTEE.

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF THE INQUIRY.

The first report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the sweating system at the East-end of London is published this morning. The committee state that they have examined witnesses in the boot and shoe, tailoring, cabinet, upholstery, and other trades, and agree that the evidence although unfinished may be reported, and the inquiry adjourned. In the opinion of the Committee the evidence already taken sufficiently indicates the existence of grave evils in connection with what is known as the "sweating system" in the localities to which their investigation has been confined. They have reason to believe that the same or similar evils prevail in other parts of the metropolis, as well as in other towns and cites, and affect various industries not yet examined, and they recommend such an extension of their reference as will enable them to prosecute their inquiries throughout the metropolis and in such cities and towns or rural districts in the United Kingdom as they may select.

THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN'S ALLEGED RITUALISM.

In the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council this morning, the case of "Reed and others *v.* the Archbishop of Canterbury" was heard, before the Lord Chancellor, Lord Herschell, Lord Hobhouse, Lord Macnaghten, and Sir Barnes Peacock, and the Bishops of London, Ely, Salisbury, Manchester, and Sodor and Man as episcopal assessors. The question was whether the Archbishop of Canterbury was justified in declining to allow proceedings to be taken against the Bishop of Lincoln for certain alleged acts of Ritualism. Sir Horace Davey, Dr. Tristram, and Mr. Danckwertz represented the petitioners.

Sir Horace Davey, continuing the address he commenced on Saturday, when the Lord Chancellor held that the court was not properly constituted, contended that the questions to be discussed were whether the Archbishop had jurisdiction, whether there was an appeal if he had, and if so to what court. In so low a tone of voice that the public could hardly hear him at all, the learned counsel brought forward a number of authorities in support of his view that the Bishop could be tried, and that their lordships had power to direct the Primate to proceed. He was continually interrupted by interlocutory remarks from members of the court. Sir H. Davey dwelt especially on the power of the Archbishop to cite a Bishop before his Vicar-General or other commissary as showing that proceedings could be taken against a Bishop. (Left speaking.)

AN EXCITING CHASE IN ROTTEN ROW.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A RIDER.

Shortly after eight o'clock this morning a police patrol on duty in Rotten-row noticed a gentleman, who afterwards gave his name as Henry Whitehouse, an American, riding a dark bay thoroughbred mare at a furious rate in the fashionable thoroughfare. Furious riding being against the regulations the patrol gave chase, with the intention of taking the gentleman's name and address. The latter perceiving the patrol following urged his mare forward, and was soon several yards ahead, ultimately getting out of the Park into the Bayswater-road. Pursuer and pursued still kept up the pace through the squares into the Edgware-road, when on reaching North-street the gentleman collided with a mud cart and was unhorsed. This enabled the patrol to reach him, but the gentleman again mounted and was off. He had no sooner done so than his mare stumbled, and he was thrown violently on his head, rendering him insensible. He was bleeding, and was carried into an adjoining surgery, where his wounds were dressed. Subsequenly he was taken to St. Mary's Hospital. The mare seemed none the worse.

MUNIFICENT LEGACIES TO LONDON CHARITIES.

PARTICULARS OF THE STURGE BEQUEST.

The late Mr. George Sturge, well known for his benevolence, has made some handsome bequests to about one hundred charitable and other institutions in the metropolis. The *Charity Record* states that particulars of the bequest are now to hand, and besides over £20,000 to various missionary societies there are legacies of £3,000 to the Reformatory and Refuge Union, £2,000 to the London Medical Mission, in Petherton road, and £1,000 each to the mission in Walworth, in Endell-street, and in Cannington ; £500 each to Miss Rye's Emigration Home; to the Home of Industry, Commercial-street ; and the Agra Medical Mission ; £300 to the hospital in Hoxton in connection with the Mildmay Mission ; £250 each to Miss Sharman's Orphan Home ; the Prison Mission for Women, and the Prison Mission for Men. In addition to the above eleven special hospitals, three general hospitals, eight blind deaf and dumb, and idiot asylums, two convalescent homes, three voluntary homes, and five reformatory societies each receive £100, and a number of bequests of £50 each have been given to other institutions.

THE NATIONAL REGARD FOR NATIONAL PORTRAITS.

The 31st annual report of the trustees of the National Portrait Gallery is published. They state that all the portraits acquired since the autumn of 1885 have, with one exception, been deposited in the temporary official apartments at Westminster, in the hope that they may shortly be exhibited to the public in a central locality. No steps have been taken since their last annual report towards obtaining a suitable building for housing the National Portrait Gallery. The trustees, however, expressed an earnest hope that as little delay as possible may take place in providing a suitable gallery for the collection of national portraits, the number and historical importance of which increases every year.

THE SEE OF OXFORD.

We learn that the delay in filling up the see of Oxford arises from the fact that Bishop Mackarness is too ill to sign the deed of resignation.

HEAVY SENTENCE ON A YOUTHFUL CLERK.

A youth of seventeen, Arthur Carton Grant, was a clerk in the office of Messrs. Elder and Co., Australian merchants, Austinfriars. He took a letter from an Adelaide customer containing two cheques for £100 each from the morning delivery, altered a telegram sent by the firm relating to the remittance, and then forged the firm's signature to the cheques and duly uttered them. He pleaded guilty at the Old Bailey this morning, and the Recorder sentenced him to five years' penal servitude.

MR. JOHN MORLEY AND THE "TIMES."

The speeches in the House of Commons last night have at last compelled the *Times* to offer an explanation—ridiculously inadequate, it is true, but still an explanation—of its shameful treatment of Mr. John Redmond ; but the fact that it has been driven to do this has caused it to renew its attack upon Mr. John Morley with extraordinary virulence.

Here is its "explanation :"—"No one knows better than Mr. Morley that in a newspaper office, where hundreds of letters are received daily, it is impossible to test in any way the truth of Mr. Redmond's assertions, after a lapse of more than six years and the personal changes which six years bring. Whether such a letter as Mr. Redmond describes was ever sent to the *Times* office or not we cannot say ; if his speech was not given at length, we are quite sure it was only in the necessary process of compression by the reporters, which is practised less in our columns than anywhere else."

And here are a few of its references to Mr. John Morley :—"Mr. Morley, with feminine or feline temper ;" "Mr. Morley, who seems to have lost his head and his manners as well as his temper ;" "He poses as a journalistic authority, but, with all his Pharisaic assumption of indignation, &c. ;" "Mr. Morley's philosophic standard of honour, as we have lately learnt, admits the reading in parliamentary debate of an apparently confidential letter," &c. And it says that no one has better reason than Mr. Morley to know that there is "no journal in the kingdom in which the arguments, the explanations, and the corrections of political opponents are more fully and fairly represented than in the *Times*."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S OATH.

The terms of the oath which every Privy Councillor is compelled to take is as follows :—"You shall not know or understand of any manner of thing to be attempted, done, or spoken against her Majesty's person, honour, Crown, or dignity Royal but you shall let and withstand the same to the uttermost of your power, and either cause it to be revealed to her Majesty herself or to such of her Privy Council as shall advertise her Majesty of the same. You shall in all things to be moved, treated, and debated in Council faithfully and truly declare your mind and opinion according to your heart and conscience, and shall keep secret all matters committed and revealed unto you or that shall be treated of secretly in Council."

PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

An analyzed account of the public income and expenditure for the year ending on the 31st of March, 1888, is issued as a parliamentary paper this morning. It shows on the income side that the total amount of local taxation amounts to £75,537,995 ; the services undertaken by the Crown, £2,946,086 ; Crown rights, £450,474 ; Crown lands, 390,000 ; total, £79,324,555. On the expenditure side the public debt is credited with £25,946,591 ; army £18,167,196 ; Indian army pensions, £150,000 ; localization of the military forces, £116,134 ; navy, £12,325,057 ; miscellaneous civil services £17,624,354, customs, £887,126 ; inland revenue, £1,729,582 ; total, £76,945,946. The excess of income over expenditure in the year ended March 31, 1888, was £2,378,609.

THE LATE MR. FRANK HOLL.

The funeral of the late Mr. Frank Holl, R.A., will take place at Highgate Cemetery on Tuesday next at half-past twelve o'clock. Service will be held at St. Peter's, Belsize-park, at half-past eleven.

Among the commissions the untimely death of Mr. Holl leaves unaccomplished is a portrait of Mr. John Morley, which he had undertaken to paint by commission from Lord Rosebery. The last canvas Mr. Holl touched before he finally laid aside the palette and paint brush was a likeness of Mr. Vanderbilt, the American millionaire. This is perfectly finished, but Mr. Holl leaves a considerable number of important commissions not touched.

THREE GUINEAS A MINUTE.

Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., says the *Leeds Mercury*, was out of his circuit yesterday at the Leeds assizes, and those who are acquainted with professional etiquette will understand that he did not hold his briefs for the sake of a holiday. As the most eminent counsel at the bar, he can almost make his own terms. He was in court yesterday somewhat less than three hours and he earned six hundred guineas ! That is at the rate of over three guineas a minute. Verily the bar has rewards for very successful men ; but, as every body knows, there are many barristers who do not even need clerks.

A WANDSWORTH POLICEMAN REINSTATED.

In May last Police-Constable Hallettt attached to the V Division preferred a charge of assault against a soldier. Allegations of a serious character were made by a witness for the defence against the officer, and Mr. Montagu Williams before whom the case was heard, discharged the soldier, stating that the constable had been guilty of a gross breach of duty. The constable was consequently suspended, and at the instigation of the Home Secretary searching inquiry was made into the whole of the facts. this morning it was officially stated that the constable had been reinstated with full pay, the authorities being of opinion that the charges against him were groundless. The officer was under suspension for three months.

THE SUFFERINGS OF AN IMPRISONED IRISH PRIEST.

The *Freeman's Journal* to-day, referring to the imprisonment of Father M'Fadden, the Donegal priest, under the Crimes Act, says he has been denied as a first-class misdemeanant the privilege of writing a letter, "that his hair has grown quite grey, that he looks feeble and delicate, and that while he makes no complaint, the durance vile in which he is kept has worked a sad alteration in his ordinary cheery and vigorous looks. The death of a priest under the prisons system would cap Mr. Balfour's policy.',

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone will leave 16, James-street to-day. Letters should be addressed to Hawarden.

Mr. Plunket, Commissioner of Works, left London yesterday for Homburg, to recruit his health.

Mr. Gerald Balfour, M.P. for Leeds, has greatly benefited by his sojourn abroad. He is about to return to England for a short visit.

The banns of marriage have been published in Paris between Professor Darmesteter, of the Collége de France, and Miss Mary Robinson, whose poems he has translated into French prose.

THE MEASUREMENTS OF THE RECENT RAIN.

HALF THE MONTH'S AVERAGE IN A SINGLE DAY!

The amount of rain reported by the Meteorological Office on Thursday morning was 1.26 inches measured at Brixton, while at Greenwich the amount was 1.29 inches. The average total fall for August is 2.26 inches, so that in the one day the amount measured was considerably more than one-half the average fall for the whole month. This is the fourth time since June 26 that upwards of an inch of rain has fallen in less than twenty-four hours in London and its vicinity. In July the total fall of rain at Greenwich was 7.09 inches, which is rather more than three times the ordinary average, and is 1.20 inches in excess of the largest previous fall on record in July; and since 1813 there have been but four previous years with a fall for the month in excess of five inches. In June and July the total fall of rain at Greenwich was 10.45 inches. There is no instance since 1813 of a larger rainfall for these two months than 8.49 inches, which was measured in 1880, and there are only thirteen years in all with the rainfall for June and July in excess of six inches. In all but four instances out of the thirteen these excessive rains were followed by a wet August, so that the outlook is not very encouraging. From June 26 to August 1—a period of thirty-seven days—the fall of rain at Greenwich was 10.60 inches, whereas the ordinary total for the whole twelve months is less than 25 inches, and last year was less than 20 inches.

THE "CRUEL AND BRUTAL CRIME" IN REGENT'S PARK.

The trial of the eight young men for the murder of Joseph Rumbold, while he was walking with his sweetheart, in Regent's Park, on the night of the 24th of May, was concluded yesterday at the Central Criminal Court. Against six of the prisoners Mr. Justice Hawkins held that there was no evidence of murder. Under his direction the jury acquitted them, and they also acquitted Lee of both murder and manslaughter. In the case of Gellatly a verdict of wilful murder

THE PRISONERS IN THE DOCK.

was returned, with a recommendation to mercy. He was sentenced to death, but his lordship promised to forward the recommendation of mercy to the Home Secretary. Lee and the other six prisoners pleaded guilty to riotously assembling, and sentence upon them was postponed.

THIS DAY'S RACING.—GOODWOOD MEETING.

THE GOODWOOD STAKES.

STOURHEAD 1
CLAN CHATTAN 2
[illegible]ALTY 3

11 ran.

We have also received the following results:—

FINDON STAKES.—Rydal, 1. Duo, 2. Peg S'e ldle, 3. Three ran.

NASSAU STAKES of 50 sovs each, 20 ft., with 200 added, for three year old fillies, 8 st 3 lb each; the second to receive 100 sovs. out of the stakes.

ZANZIBAR 1
LOVE IN IDLENESS 2
PRINCESS PALATINE 3

ran.

REPORTS OF CRICKET MATCHES.

THE AUSTRALIANS V. AN ALL-ENGLAND ELEVEN.

This morning at the time of play the weather was gloriously fine, the sun shining warmly and brilliantly. There was a large number of people present and a full day's cricket is eagerly looked forward to. The wicket, though perhaps a little slow, is a good one, great pains having been taken in its preparation. The Australians won the toss, and sent in, at a quarter to twelve, Bannerman and McDonnell, Peel and Pougher being the bowlers. At 12.15 Wainwright went on in place of Pougher, McDonnell was caught off his first ball, the score being: McDonnell, c Wright, by Wainwright 36. Trott, followed, but having made 6 he was caught by Hall off Wainwright. Bonnor followed, but failed to score, being bowled by Wainwright. Bannerman, not out, 4. Total, 47. Later: 80 for five.

KENT V. SUSSEX.

This match was opened at Tunbridge yesterday. Sussex went in first and scored 51 in their first innings, and Kent made 31 for the loss of five wickets.

Play was resumed to-day. The ground has dried a good deal, but it will probably be more treacherous than yesterday. Kent lost three more wickets for an addition of 23 runs, and then Wright and A. Hearne made a useful stand. Present total, 79.

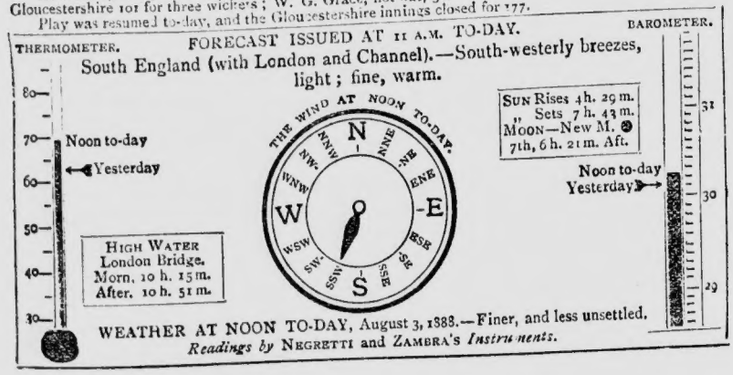
NOTTS V. GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

At Nottingham yesterday there was a full day's play. Notts made 124 in their first innings, and Gloucestershire 101 for three wickets; W. G. Grace, not out, 38.

Play was resumed to-day, and the Gloucestershire innings closed for 177.

THERMOMETER. FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY. BAROMETER.

South England (with London and Channel).—South-westerly breezes, light; fine, warm.



SUN Rises 4h. 29 m.
" Sets 7 h. 43 m.
MOON—New M. ● 7th, 6 h. 21 m. Aft.

HIGH WATER
London Bridge.
Morn. 10 h. 15 m.
After. 10 h. 51 m.

WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, August 3, 1888.—Finer, and less unsettled.
Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S *Instruments.*

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

Half-past One.

HOME RAILWAYS FIRM.—FOREIGN STOCKS DULL.—AMERICANS WEAK.

There is no change to report in the condition of the Money Market. The discount rate is fully maintained notwithstanding the absence of action on the part of the Bank directors, dealers in bills being of the opinion that an advance has only been deferred for a short time, more especially as the total reserve has now fallen to 11½ millions. Short bills are negotiable at 2⅛ per cent., but for discounting three months' bank paper the charge is 2¼ per cent. There is no special inquiry for short loans now that the Consols settlement has been arranged, and although there is some demand in connection with holiday requirements, borrowers can obtain money into next week at ¾ to 1 per cent.

Business on the Stock Exchange shows little sign of improvement, the disposition being to restrict operations as much as possible in view of the holiday on Monday. The tendency of prices, however, is fairly good, especially among the passenger lines of the English Railways, which are being purchased on the improvement in the weather and the anticipation of more satisfactory holiday traffics in consequence. Brighton Deferred has been in strong demand, and is now quoted at 124¾. Chatham descriptions are better, and South Eastern Deferred has improved. Consols are fairly steady, although rather weak in tone, owing to the firmness of money rates. In the Foreign department, except for some buying of Russian 1873 Bonds, which have improved, prices in the absence of support are weak, though no variation of interest is marked. American Railroads are all lower on sales to secure profits, the principal reaction being in Missouri, Kansas, and Texas and Wabash Mortgage. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks are, lower, in sympathy with American. The traffic return of the Mexican Railway Company which was due on Tuesday is not yet to hand, and the market for these securities is neglected. Hotchkiss shares have given way sharply on the announcement of the dividend, but other Miscellaneous securities are inactive.

The directors of the Hotchkiss Ordnance Company announce a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. A year ago an interim dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. was paid.

The following are the latest changes compared with last night's closing:—

In Home Railways.—*Improved*: Brighton Deferred 1, South Eastern Deferred ½, Great Western, Sheffield Deferred, Midland, and North British ¼, Chatham Preference ¼, the Ordinary ⅛, Caledonian, Great Eastern, North Western, and North Eastern ⅛.

Among Foreign Stocks.—*Advanced*: Russian 1873 ¼, Turkish Group 1 ¼, Group 2 ⅛, and Spanish Four per Cents. 1-16. *Declined*: French Three and Four and a Half per Cents. ¼, Italian ⅛, Peruvian 1872 and Turkish Groups 3 and 4 1-16.

American Railroads.—*Risen*: New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage ⅛. *Fallen*: Wabash Mortgage ¾, the Preference ⅝, Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary, Union Pacific, and Milwaukee and St. Paul ⅝, Missouri, Kansas, and Texas ¾, Central Pacific ⅜, Erie shares ¾, the Second Mortgage ¼, Denver Ordinary ¼, the Preference ⅛, Louisville and Nashville, Norfolk and Western Preference, and Mexican Central Bonds ¼, Lake Shore, New York Central, Northern Pacific Preference, Ontario, and Philadelphia and Reading shares ⅛

As regards Canadian and Foreign Railways.—*Higher*: South Austrian 1-16. *Lower*: Grand Trunk First Preference ½, the Second and Third Preferences and Guaranteed ¼, Mexican First and Second Preferences ¼, and Canadian Pacific ⅛.

Cape copper shares are up ⅛; but Hotchkiss shares are down ⅝, Mason and Barry and Rio Tinto 1-16.

The English Bank of the River Plate (Limited) invite subscriptions for the share capital of the Monte Video Telephone Company (Limited), consisting of £120,000 in six per cent. preference shares of £5 each, and £60,000 in ordinary shares of £5 each. The company has been formed to acquire as a going concern the concession, rights, plant, exchanges, and other property belonging to the telephone company known as "La Sociedad Anonima Compania Telefonica La Uruguaya," in the city of Monte Video, South America.

Letters of allotment in the Chelsea Electricity Supply Company (Limited) have been posted.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened quiet, with a fair demand. Probable sales 8,000 bales. Prices on the spot steady. Futures are one point higher.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC			Brighton (Ordinary)	133	41 xd	London and Chatty	85¼ 7⅛
Consols	103⅛	⅜	Do. A	124¼	½	Union of London	38 9
New Consols 2¾	99⅛	⅛	Chatham (Ordinary)	21⅞	2⅛	London and West	65⅛ 6½xd
Reduced 3 p. c.	101	⅛	Do. Preference	101	½	London Joint Stock	39½ 9½xd
Local Loans Stock	103¼	¼	North Western	179¾	1⅛	Nat. Prov. of Eng.	44⅛ 3½
New 2½ per Cents	93	⅛	South Western	138½	9½	Stand. Bnk. S. Afric	46½ 7½
India 3½ per Cent	103¼	6¼	Manchester & Sheff.	97	9	**MINES.**	
Do. 4½ p.c. Rup	70	¼	Do. A	35¼	¼	Indian Consolidated	5 16 7 18
Egyptian Guar.	102	⅛	Met. Consolidated	75	½	Mysore Shares	3 3 16 5 16
Met. Bd. Wks.	113	⅛	Do. Land Stock	71	¾	Ooregums	1 1 16 1 16
Do. 3 p.c. Scrip	103¼	4¼	Do. District	33½	⅞	Cape Copper	3⅜ ⅞
Birmingham Crp. Stk	109½	10	Midland	133⅛	⅞	Namaqua	3⅜ ⅜
Liverpool	110¼	11¼	North British	114	½	Mason and Barry	9 ⅛
FOREIGN STOCKS			North Eastern	157⅛	⅜	Rio Tinto	19½ ¾
Argentine 6 p. c.	103	5	South Eastern	107	9	Moutana Grants	1½ ⅜
Do. Hard Dols.	70		South Stafford	123	30 xd	De Beers	25⅛ ⅜
Do. Treasury	97½	8½	South Eastern	104	¼	Kimberley Cent.	29 ¼
Austrian Gold	90	2	**FOREIGN RAILWAYS.**			**TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.**	
Do. Silver	65	7	Canada Pacific	59¼	½xd	Anglo-American	4⅛ ⅛
Brazilian 1875	102½	⅜	Can. Pacific Shares	30	¼	Do. Pref.	08⅛ 9½
B. Ayres 6 p. c.	102	4	Chic. Mil. and St. P.	73⅞	4⅛	Direct Uni. States	9⅛ ⅛
Do. Cedulas	62¼	3¼	Denver & R. Grande	19¼	⅛	Eastern	12⅛ ⅛
Chilian 4½ p. c. 1886	100	2	Do. Pref.	49⅜	50	Do. Extension	12⅛ 13⅛
Costa Rica A	87½	8½	Illinois Shares	124½	5½	United Telephone	13⅛ ⅛
Do. B	86	7	Lake Shore	97¼	⅜	Globe Telegraph	6¼ 7
Egypt. State Dom	101½	2	Ohio & Mississippi	21¼	4¼	**TRAMWAYS, ETC.**	
Do. Unified	83¼	4	Louisville Nashville	61⅛	2⅞	London Gen. Om.	211 16
Do. Preference	101⅞	2⅛	Mex. Cen. Limits	6¾	9	London Street	13 15
Do. Daira Sanias.	73⅛	9⅛	Do. Nat. "A"	01	2	London Tramway	14 15 xd
French 3 p.c. Rnts	82	½	Miss. Kan. & Texas	14½	15	North Metropolitan	15½ 14
Do. 4½ p.c. Rnts	104¼	5¼	N. Y. Cen. Shares	103¼	9¼	**WATERWORKS**	
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	73½	4	New York Ontario	16⅜	⅞	Chelsea Waterworks	251 6
Hung. Gold Rents	82⅛	⅜	Erie Shares	27⅜	⅝	East London	193 200
Italian	93⅛	⅛	Do. Sec. Mort.	102¼	¾	Grand Junction	123 8
Mexican Converted	38½	¾	Norfolk & West. Pref.	54¼	½	Kent	270 5
Peruvian 5 p.c. '72	13¼	⅞	N.Y.P. & O. 1st Mt.	33		Lambeth	256 61
Do. 6 p.c.	15⅛	⅜	North. Pacific Pref.	57½	8	New River, New	343 8 xd
Portuguese	63½	¼	Pennsylvania Shares	55¼	½	Stnwrk. & Vauxhall	101 6
Russian 1873	97¼	3	Phila. and Read. Sh.	32¼	3	W. Middlesex	204 9
Spanish 4 p. c.	72	15 3 15	Union Pacific Shares	60⅜	1⅛	**GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.**	
Turkish 1854	99	101	Wabash Preferred	26	½	Gaslight & Coke A	250 5
Group 1	24	5	Do. Gen. Mort.	44	¼	Imp. Continental	206 9
Group 2	14⅛	15	Grand Trunk Shares	10	¼	South Metropolitan	315 20
Groups 3 and 4	84¼	6¼	Do. First Pref.	57½	8	Brush Elec. Eng. Ord	3 ⅛
4½ p. c. 1871	05¼	6¼	Do. Second Pref.	35¼	40½	**MISCELLANEOUS.**	
5 p. c. Defence	82	3	Do. Third Pref.	22¼	½	Allsopp	9⅛ ⅝
5 p. c. Priority	71	½	Do. Guaranteed	66⅜	⅜	Guinness and Co.	317½ 22½
Uruguay Unified	71		Mexican Ordinary	46⅞	⅜	Hotchkiss	10¼ ¼
Virginia Funded	43	4	Do. First Pref.	119⅜	⅝	Bryant and May	13 ¼
U.S. 4½ p. c.	103	⅛	Do. do. 2nd Pref.	73¼	⅛	Spratt's Patent	9⅞ 10⅛
BRITISH RAILWAYS.			Lombardo-Venetian	8¼	⅛	P. and O. Steam	62 4
Caledonian	105½	⅜	Varna 3 per Cent.	6½	¼	Royal Mail Steam	59 61
Great Eastern	67½	¼xd	Nitrate Railway	2⅝	⅜	Nat. Discount Co.	11 ¼xd
Great Northern	117½	18¼	**BANKS.**			Hudson's Bay	19¼ 20
Ditto A	100	1	Alliance Bank	13	¼xd	Suez Canal	85¼ 6¼
Great Western	14⅛	¾	City Bank	20	1 xd	E. & W. Ind. Dock	24 6
Manchester and Sheffield	30¼	¼	Consolidated Bank	7⅛	8¼xd	London and St. Katharine	33 40
Midland and York	117⅛	18½	Imperial Ottoman	10⅜	⅜		

THE TERRIBLE FLOODS IN THE HOME COUNTIES.

THE TILBURY AND SOUTHEND RAILWAY AFLOAT.

Traffic on the London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway was yesterday practically suspended, the engines finding it impossible to pass along certain parts of the line. At Plaistow, where the line goes beneath the sewer embankment, the water was eight or ten feet deep, and for a considerable time all efforts to reduce its volume seemed useless. Further down the line, on the London side of Barking station, the land had subsided About a dozen sleepers were practically floating, only held together by the metals. The traffic was at once stopped on the discovery. Barking was cut off from the surrounding districts by the flood water, and hundreds of houses were submerged to the extent of several feet.

A MAIL TRAIN DELAYED.

The greatest sufferer, however, appears to have been the Great Eastern Railway. On the main line of this system it was discovered about three o'clock yesterday morning that torrents of water were descending from the hills lying in the direction of Epping Forest. The district thus affected by the floods lies between Ilford and Chadwell Heath, a distance of five miles. Of this, fully a mile and a half was under water at an early hour in the morning, and at six o'clock in the morning there were, it is stated, six or seven feet of water under the Seven Kings railway bridge, which is situated midway between Ilford and Chadwell Heath. About 3.30 A.M. the fire of an engine that was bringing an empty train to Braintree was extinguished by the rising waters, half a mile beyond the Ilford station, on what may be termed the Colchester side. The Ipswich mail arrived at Chadwell Heath at 3.30 A.M., but it was blocked by the floods from further progress until nine o'clock in the morning, when, with infinite caution and great difficulty, it was conducted over the flooded line to a safe point. The Continental express from Harwich and a Witham express passenger train were also piloted over the same perilous course, but after that no trains were allowed to pass until after the water had subsided.

BOATS AND RAFTS IN USE.

At Ilford the effect of the storm was yesterday morning picturesque and interesting to sightseers, but thousands of persons have suffered damage in their homes. A bridge, a substantial wooden structure, leading to the volunteer butts close to the railway line, was washed away by the water, and travelling along the stream of the River Roden at a sharp pace it was stopped at Ilford Bridge, and smashed to pieces. At the latter bridge the sight yesterday afternoon was a heartrending one. The water on either side of it flooded the neighbourhood, and in some parts of the town cut off the occupants of small cottage property, who had to get to their business or home again by the use of rafts or boats, the water being up to the windowsills of the downstairs rooms. On the London side of the road the water in a torrent rushed down a builder's yard, and in this way gained access to the backyards of about a hundred and fifty houses, flooding also the fronts of about twenty in the roadway as well. Further down the main road was flooded, and forty or fifty market waggons were delayed, unable to proceed further.

A CHURCH FLOODED.

At St. Mary's Church the churchyard was flooded, and water was in the sacred edifice up to the chancel rails to a depth of about two inches, while at the brickfields and at the paper mills the ground was covered with eight feet of the flood water.

A TRAIN OFF THE RAILS.

At Erith the results of the heavy dowfall of Wednesday night have been most destructive. The sewers were unable to carry off the immense volume of water, and it washed away a portion of a road soon afterwards, about 100 tons of earth, on to the line of the South Eastern Railway, which was soon flooded to the depth of several feet. The 10.30 down train, after leaving Erith station, ran off the rails, where the accumulation of earth and water had flooded the line, but no person was injured. The line was cleared a little before five o'clock sufficiently for the traffic to be resumed. Yesterday morning a little boy fell into the River Darenth at Dartford, was carried down the swollen river, and drowned.

HUNDREDS OF ANIMALS DROWNED.

The River Rom, which empties itself into the Thames at Rainham, became very much swollen and overflowed, flooding Romford. Early yesterday morning the market-place and the main streets of the town were flooded to the depth of six feet. Walls were overthrown, hedges torn up, bridges destroyed, and sheds and other buildings wrecked by the torrent of water that poured from the river. In the district many hundreds of cattle, horses, and pigs were drowned, haystacks demolished, and farm crops destroyed. The tradesmen throughout the town will suffer terribly by the floods.

4,000 BARRELS OF BEER AFLOAT.—SCANDALOUS SCENES.

The loss by Messrs. Ind, Coope, and Co., brewers, is estimated at some thousands of pounds. About 4,000 barrels, both full and empty, were washed out of their premises, and covered a vast stretch of water. Some of the barrels containing beer were picked up at Dagenhead by a number of men, who knocked in the bungs and drank the contents, some of them becoming frantic with the effects of the drink. The loss of one life is reported—that of a man, who was on a raft, which was upset. The man was carried away by the force of the current, and has not since been seen.

BREAD AT A PREMIUM.

Many of the bakers were unable to make any bread owing to their supplies of flour being destroyed, and at an early hour yesterday morning people were offering treble the ordinary price for a loaf. The total damage in the town is roughly estimated at £40,000. About six o'clock yesterday morning the flood began to subside, but at ten o'clock the main street was still under water.

A BOAT EXPRESS NEARLY WRECKED.

The 8.10 P.M. Queenborough boat express on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, on Wednesday night, had a narrow escape from being wrecked. While going through a cutting, soon after passing Fawkham Junction, it ran into several sleepers, that, owing to the enormous quantity of rain from the thunderstorm then raging, had floated from the side of the permanent-way on to the rails. The train was travelling at over fifty miles an hour at the time, and dashed two of the sleepers to splinters, the guard-irons throwing others off the track. The driver applied the Westinghouse brake, and after an examination went on slowly to Farningham-road station and reported the circumstance.

THREE MOWERS STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

A very heavy thunderstorm passed over Flintshire yesterday. Three men, named Bellis, Owen, and Jones, were mowing hay in a field when the lightning struck them and knocked them down. Owen and Jones speedily recovered, but Bellis was carried to his home, where he was last night in a very critical condition. At the same time the lightning struck the roof of some farm buildings, scattering the slates in all directions, and doing much damage.

NARROW ESCAPE OF YACHTSMEN.

The Duc de Gramont had a narrow escape in one of the recent storms. He had started from St. Malo in his yacht, the *Gerfault*, with Comte Manuel de Granedo, sailing northward, when suddenly the wind rose, speedily attaining the dimensions of a terrific tempest. After being driven across the Channel at great speed, the yacht struck on a reef of rocks within sight of the Cherbourg lighthouse. The duke and his friend, with a couple of sailors, put off in a boat in the direction of this building, pulling with all their might through the rain and darkness. At times they were in imminent peril, but after three hours' incessant toiling they were able to get alongside the *Achéron* ironclad, moored in the middle of the roadstead. While they were being provided with refreshment and a change of clothes a steam launch was despatched in hot haste to the yacht, and the remainder of the crew were brought back in safety. The *Gerfault* is a total wreck.

KILLED BY A FAVOURITE STAG.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon Colonel George Sowerby, of Putteridge Park, near Luton, was attacked and almost instantaneously killed by a tame Egyptian deer. The buck, along with a doe of the same breed, was kept in a railed-in paddock in front of the house, and they were great favourites of the Colonel's. No one witnessed the accident, but it appears he had been showing the animals to two persons—a lady and gentleman—who, it is supposed, wished to photograph them. One of the visitors suddenly called to one of the gardeners who was working near by, intimating that Colonel Sowerby was hurt. This man ran into the house to summon assistance, and when he reached the paddock he found his master lying on the ground and blood flowing copiously from several wounds. He was quickly carried into the house, and taken to his room, but he never spoke, and expired within a very few minutes. It was found that he had been wounded in four places, the most serious being just below the heart, where the horn of the deer had pierced one of the arteries leading to that organ.

THE DRURY LANE THEATRE RENTERS.

The annual general meeting of the renters or debenture holders in the Theatre Royal Drury Lane was held in the theatre yesterday, Major Sharpe presiding.

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said it was fairly satisfactory. Last year they earned £9 on each £500 stock, but this year they earned £10. It was regrettable that owing to the fact that the Italian opera had not been performed in the theatre they had lost about £1,500, or, to put it more correctly, had Italian opera been performed their receipts would have been £1,500 more than they were. Mr. Harris paid his rent of £6,000 per annum to the moment, and financially was an admirable lessee. Their lease expired in six years' time, and he hoped the Duke would agree to renew the lease.

Mr. T. H. Bolton urged that a deputation should wait upon the Duke for this purpose. The proprietors owed an enormous sum of money to the renters, and the latter had a great moral claim on the consideration of the Duke. In reply to a renter, Major Sharpe said if the capital in hand were divided it would give another £10 per share. Mr. Joseph Pyke urged that the theatre should be lit by electricity. In reply, the chairman said the question of lighting the theatre by electricity must stand over. He suggested that the trustees should be instructed to open negotiations with a view to the renewal of the lease. This was agreed to. The report was adopted, and the proceedings terminated.

THE LORD MAYOR AND THE DISTRESS IN POPLAR.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council yesterday the Lord Mayor stated that he had that morning received an influential deputation from the Isle of Dogs and Poplar, who wished him to open a fund for the relief of the deep distress occasioned by the floods in those districts. Of 2,700 houses in that locality, no less than 1,500 had been submerged, and the furniture and household effects of the poor people living in the basements had been destroyed. It was not an overflow of pure water, but of noisome sewage, and the filth deposited in the houses was of such a character that, if it were not speedily removed, an outbreak of fever would occur. About £5,000 would be required to relieve the distress, and he had consented to appeal to the public for this sum. He hoped the court of their generosity would start the fund with a donation of £105. This was agreed to.

AN EMPRESS'S PILGRIMAGE.—The Empress of Brazil is making a pilgrimage to Lourdes in thanksgiving for the recovery of her husband. Her Majesty joins the Emperor at Bordeaux on Saturday. The French and Italian doctors who attended the Emperor have been decorated with the Order of the Rose by the Princess Regent Imperial.

THE RICHMOND MYSTERY.—The Richmond police incline to the belief that their comrade Ellis met with his death through misadventure. It has been ascertained that Ellis was in several public-houses situated near the Thames at Richmond between nine and ten on Tuesday night, and it is conjectured that while at the riverside he fell into the water. At ten the tide was running down strongly. It is quite possible that the body was carried from Richmond to Barnes during the night.

THE JUDGES AND THE GREENWAYS.—Mr. Justice Wills, at Birmingham assizes yesterday, informed counsel engaged in the Greenways' bank trial that he had decided to refuse any appeal on points of law. It seemed to him that the only fault to be found with the judge's summing up was that he did not put the case nearly as unfavourably as he ought. Mr. Lawrence said he felt bound very strongly to express surprise at the course his lordship had adopted.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR EDWARD JAMES.—The death is announced, in his sixty-eighth year, of Professor Edward James, one of the most respected and, as regards length of residence, oldest English residents in Brussels. Mr. James, whose literary acquirements were considerable, had been for many years Professor of Latin and English Literature at the University of Brussels, to which institution he has rendered the greatest services.

SERIOUS OMNIBUS ACCIDENT.—An omnibus accident, involving injuries to twenty persons, occurred at twenty-five minutes past nine yesterday morning near the fire brigade station at the junction of Fortess and Highgate roads, Kentish-town. The vehicle was plying between Westminster and the Boston Tavern, when it broke down, and completely overturned, one side being smashed. There were nineteen passengers in the vehicle at the time of the accident, and all complained of injuries, but only two of them seriously, the names of the latter being Arthur Wood, 34, Dalmeny-road, Tufnell Park; and Hannah Dear, Churchill-road, Kentish-town. James M'Carthy, the conductor, was also badly hurt.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. WILBERFORCE BRYANT.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—It would tax your space and your readers' patience to go step by step through Mr. Bryant's carefully prepared presentment of the directors' case to the shareholders of the Bryant and May Company. But there are three questions of fact, apart from all controversy over figures, averages, &c., on which I ask you to let me, as secretary of the Match Girls' Union, meet Mr. Bryant's statements with a direct negative. The value of his remaining allegations may be judged by these :—

1. Mr. Bryant says, arguing that all the apparent concessions of the directors were illusory, that the "London Trades Council admitted that they really could not see that the girls had grievances," but they urged the directors to make some nominal concessions. I have the authority of the secretary of the London Trades Council to say that there is not a shadow of foundation for this statement: in further disproof he has handed me the "preliminary list" of subscriptions annexed to this letter, asking me to have it published as a practical proof of the sympathy of the London trades, and he has purchased 156 copies of the forthcoming issue of the *Link* in order that he may send to the trade delegates an article which he heartily endorses on Mr. Bryant's speech, containing the following sentence: "The allegation that the Trades Council did not think the girls had any grievances can only be characterized as a deliberate lie; if this were true why did they take up the girls' quarrel, issue subscription lists to maintain the strikers until justice was obtained, threaten a general boycott, and so cordially approve our action?"

2. Mr. Bryant says the girls, within twenty-four hours of their return, petitioned to go back to the old system. This statement was read out to the Union Committee, and the members unanimously declared it to be untrue.

3. Mr. Bryant says the Scotch girls at "Pace's Factory" are settled here permanently. The girls say they have only come on a three months' visit to teach a quicker method of making boxes than was used in England, that their places are being kept open for them in Glasgow, and that they have not the slightest intention of remaining in London beyond three months. This statement is confirmed by the landlady in whose house four of them are lodging, and who states that their rooms were only taken for three months.

It is surely a pity that one or two of the directors should try to embitter a quarrel which, but for them, would be of the past. So far as Herbert Burrows and myself are concerned, we desire that the forces of the Union should work for peace; we agreed to accept as "concessions" changes which the law would have compelled. But unless strife is again to break out the Messrs. Bryant must cease to misrepresent the girls and their leaders.—I am, yours truly,

ANNIE BESANT,
Secretary of the Union of Women Match Makers.

LONDON TRADES COUNCIL.

(Preliminary List.)

	£	s	d
London Society of Compositors, per C. J. Drummond	10	0	0
Operative Bricklayers' Society, per W. Coulson	10	0	0
Philanthropic Society of Coopers, per J. Davis	5	0	0
Cigar Makers' Mutual Association, per B. Cooper	2	2	0
West End Amalgamated Boot and Shoe Makers	2	0	0
East London Painters' Trade Union	5	0	0
E. Williams, of Queen's Park	0	6	6
London Silver Spoon and Fork Makers' Society, per J. C. Allen	1	2	0
West-end Amalgamated Boot and Shoe Makers', Men's No. 1 Section, per S. Harris	1	5	1
A. Lavis (from Sanderland and Son), Amalgamated Society of Tailors	0	12	3
Barge Builders' Trade Union, per W. C. Steadman	0	10	6
Metropolitan Plasterers' Society, per T. Smyth	1	1	0
R. Day, from the Eleusis Club, Chelsea	1	1	0
W. Williams, 25, Park-street, Islington	0	3	0
Ash and Co., Printers' Chapel, Southwark-street	0	2	6
National Union of Operative Boot and Shoe Rivetters and Finishers, Metropolitan Branch, per C. Freak	5	0	0
Employées at F. Sage and Co.'s Works, per T. Miller	1	7	0
W. Hancock (Bricklayers)	0	3	9
C. C. Tweed (Bricklayer)	0	1	0
London Window Glass Cutters, per F. Swancott	1	1	0
R. Frazer, Scandinavian Club	1	10	9
K. M'Crae, Secretary, Boot and Shoe Makers' Society	0	10	0
Employés at Messrs. Darling's, Printers, per W. T. Dixon	2	6	9½
J. Hunt	0	4	10
Carpenters and Joiners at Messrs. Laurence and Son's, Wharf-road, City-road, per T. Abrey	1	5	0
Bookbinders and Machine Rulers, per T. E. Powell	0	10	6
T. E. Powell and Friends	1	0	6
Employés, Messrs. Brass and Son, Builders, Old-street, per W. H. Ham	1	8	5
Vellum and Bookbinders, per D. Keeley	2	0	0
Amalgamated Tailors, West London District, per W. Parish	4	12	3½
T. Warren, Boot Closer	0	2	5
J. Jarvis, Silver Plateworkers	0	6	0
G. Newitt, Painter, and Friends	0	7	6
G. Phillips, Bricklayer, and Friends	0	11	6
London Glass Blowers' Society, per J. Rose	2	2	0
Alliance Cabinetmakers, West-end, per W. Parnell	1	5	0
London Potters' Trade Society, per T. Coombs	5	0	0
Society of Day Working Bookbinders, per Mr. Bockett	2	0	0
Jesse Bell, Bricklayer, and Friends	1	15	0
Amalgamated Electro-Plate Society, London Branch, per W. Slater	0	10	6
Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, per E. Harford	2	2	0
	£79	9	7

THE SUNBURY CAMPING CLUBS.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—We should be glad to call your attention to what we consider to be a case of very great injustice on the part of the Thames Conservancy. It is generally known in the London rowing and boating world that a very large number of men have been in the habit of camping on Sunbury Island for some years past. About ten days ago the Conservators issued a peremptory order for all tents to be removed, alleging that representations of a very serious character had been made as to the conduct of persons who have been in the habit of camping on Sunbury Island, and having regard to this statement the conservators felt that they had no alternative left them but to prohibit camping on the land in question. The order was carried out in spite of the strongest protest on the part of the habitual camping men and the townspeople of Sunbury. In compliance with the order we at once took steps to remove the tents, but before we could do so some of them were maliciously and wantonly damaged by some person or persons supposed to be in the employ of the individuals who made the complaints. We have written demanding a strict inquiry into the charges, and have also requested that the Conservators will hear our side of the question, but although two board meetings have been held since our application to be heard no reply beyond the mere acknowledgment has been received. We venture to say that the treatment we have experienced at the hands of the Conservators is most arbitrary and unfair. We beg to apologize for trespassing so much on your valuable space, but the matter is of great importance, not only to the Sunbury camping clubs, but also to the public at large who come under the supervision of the Thames Conservancy.—We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

G. GRANT LOBBAN, Chairman,
FREDERICK FOWLER, Secretary,
Sunbury Camping Clubs Association.

Hamilton, Pawley, and Coward, Solicitors,
51, *Moorgate-street, E.C., Aug.* 1.

In the City.

THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT RAILWAY.

Mr. J. S. Forbes has now issued a circular dealing with the current agitation. The following passage is the chairman's main point :—

The speech of Sir Edward Watkin at the Metropolitan meeting on Friday last is very precise as to what he and his Board will do and what they will not do. To get possession of the District Railway, they will tempt the shareholders with £10,000 a year, which he stated to be all that can be saved by fusion—just what Mr. Douglas stated. The shareholders will not be deluded or frightened into parting with their birthright for this mess of pottage. The pretended saving used to be talked up much higher. The Wimbledon additional profit will be several times as much. The control of the District is worth to the Metropolitan Company greatly more than this, and the contingent and undeveloped value of the property, shown by Mr. Douglas's figures to be so considerable, and so near at hand, can be secured by the District shareholders for themselves without any partition of it with the Metropolitan, who in any such fusion as has ever been formulated or talked of, would inevitably walk off with the lion's share. If the District Company did need or wish to amalgamate with some company, I think a better and more profitable match might be found than the Metropolitan.

Mr. Forbes explains this last sentence by stating that a larger number of South Western and North Western trains than of Metropolitan run over the District system.

A REPORT ON MEXICO.

A more than usually exhaustive report has been sent to the Foreign Office by Mr. Lionel Carden, the English Consul in the city of Mexico. It deals with all the maritime Custom-houses in the Republic with the exception of Vera Cruz, Tuxpam, and Coatzocoalcos, which belong to the consular district of Vera Cruz. With reference to the port of Acapulco, which will form the Pacific terminus of the projected Interoceanic Railway, he says :—"The town of Acapulco is 285 miles from the capital, and is connected with it by telegraph. There is an inland mail three times a week, and the steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which touch there four times a month, afford a means of postal communication with the west coast of the United States and Central America. Acapulco serves as a distributing centre for the State of Guerrero, but its commerce is not of any great importance, owing probably to the sterility of the neighbouring country and the absence of good roads. Should the projected Interoceanic Railway be ever completed between this port and the capital of the Republic, it will doubtless become a place of considerable importance, as the railway would open up a large field for enterprise, especially in mines, in which the State of Guerrero is very rich. While the prospects of such a railway proving a paying enterprise may be considered dubious, there is no doubt that it is of the highest importance for strategical purposes, and as such the Government is exceedingly anxious to see it built."

OUR MINERS' "BUTCHERS'" BILL.

It seems inevitable that every year we must pay in human life for so many tons of mineral wrought. In 1887 there was a death for every 173,919 tons wrought as compared with 178,391 tons in the preceding year. As there were just over 173 million tons wrought the deaths totalled up to 1,051. The following are the figures of the minerals wrought :—

		1887.	1886.
Coal,	Tons	162,119,812	157,518,482
Fireclay,	,,	1,810,490	1,782,054
Ironstone,	,,	7,569,918	8,862,648
Oil Shale,	,,	1,411,378	1,728,503
Other minerals,	,,	138,197	115,272
Totals		173,049,795	170,006,959

There is some satisfaction in knowing that the coal miner's occupation is now fully twice as safe as it was thirty years ago, the ratio being then one death among 245 persons employed, and for the present year one in 529. The number of persons employed in and about the whole of the mines in the United Kingdom amounts to 568,026, of whom 5,725 are females above ground.

WHAT IS THE DECCAN CONCESSION WORTH?

Mr. Watson and the other concessionaires have always justified the payment to themselves of the enormous sum of £850,000 for the concession of the mining rights of Hyderabad on the ground that they are of unlimited value, and that in due time the coal mines, the gold, and the diamonds will be worth millions to the company. On this part of the case the *Bombay Gazette* says :—

There is absolutely no demand, actual or prospective, for an unlimited outturn of Singareni coal, whatever may be the capital expended on underground works. The quality of the coal precludes its use in the Bombay mills; the experiment has been tried, and if it were possible to sell it at half the price which it will cost to raise and bring it by rail to Bombay it would still not pay to use it. A third of it is waste, clinker and ashes. A certain limited amount can and will be used on the railways within very exactly defined limits, beyond which it will come into competition with the better and cheaper English coal. That settles the prospect of the Singareni mines paying interest of 6 per cent. on a million of capital. It is only with the most careful working that the coal mines can pay a dividend on the working capital. As for the diamondiferous soil, the new Golconda, that Mr. Watson has still the courage to discourse about, he had to confess to Mr. Labouchere that of the five diamonds found one was worth thirty shillings, and the rest were worth nothing. So of the gold; there is no reason whatever to suppose that the gold-bearing strata of the Deccan are likely to be more profitable than those of Mysore and the Wynaad. There is probably some gold, which may yield some return if properly worked; but there is no room for further delusion. The reconstituted company must keep very soberly to the actualities of the case if it is ever to earn a 6 per cent. dividend on the £150,000 subscribed capital.

THE RAILWAYS AND BANK HOLIDAY.

SOUTH EASTERN.—The South Eastern Railway Company announce that return tickets for distances under ten miles will be available for the usual time; for distances over ten miles and under fifty miles, including those between London and New Beckenham, Charlton, Woolwich, and Plumstead, issued on Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, August 3, 4, 5, and 6, will be available for the return journey by any train of the same description and class on any day up to and including Friday, August 10. Weekday cheap return tickets between London and Sandling Junction, Hythe, Sandgate, and Shorncliffe, Folkestone, Dover, and Sheerness will be similarly extended. Return tickets for distances over fifty miles will be available for the usual time, and the cheap Saturday to Monday tickets to the seaside will be available for the return journey up to Wednesday, August 8. In addition to the company's Continental service numerous cheap and fast trains will run during the holidays to and from Ramsgate, Margate, Deal, Dover, Sandgate, Shorncliffe Camp, Folkestone, Hastings, St. Leonards, Tunbridge Wells, and many other favourite resorts. Certain ordinary trains will be cancelled on Bank Holiday, as announced in the company's handbills.

LONDON, BRIGHTON, AND SOUTH COAST.—The London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company will extend the use of their ordinary return tickets to and from the seaside, &c., over the August Bank Holiday. The extension will include the special cheap Saturday to Monday tickets. On Saturday a fourteen-day excursion from London to Paris will be run by the favourite and picturesque route, via Dieppe and Rouen, by a special day service, and by the ordinary night service. Special Saturday to Tuesday tickets will be issued from London to Brighton, Portsmouth, and the Isle of Wight. On Bank Holiday day excursions will be run to Brighton, Worthing, Portsmouth, the Isle of Wight, Lewes, Newhaven, Eastbourne, Boxhill, St. Leonards, and Hastings. Extra trains to and from London will be run as required by the Crystal Palace holiday entertainments.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN.—All the principal ticket offices of the London and North Western Company have been, and will be, kept open for the convenience of passengers wishing to book in advance. On Saturday a special fast train will depart from Euston Station at 2.50 P.M., for Northampton, Rugby, and Stafford; a special express will also leave Euston for Birmingham at 4.25 P.M, calling at Willesden, Rugby, and Coventry. Cheap excursions will be run on the Bank Holiday from London to Birmingham, Coventry, Leamington, Kenilworth, Dudley, Walsall, Wednesbury, Wolverhampton, Leicester, Burton, Derby, Liverpool, Manchester, Huddersfield, Bradford, Shrewsbury, Hereford, Aberystwith, Borth, Abergavenny, South and Central Wales, Chester, North Wales, Bolton, Blackburn, Southport, Morecambe, Blackpool, Carlisle, the English Lake District, and to various other places on the company's system.

GREAT EASTERN.—Cheap excursion bookings are announced for Saturday by the Great Eastern Railway Company from London, *viâ* their new line and the cathedral cities of Ely and Lincoln, to Manchester, &c. A special booking office has been opened at Liverpool-street for the issue of post-dated tickets to the seaside. They may also be obtained at the company's West-end offices, 61, Regent-street, and at the City depots. Additional trains are being run to-day and Saturday to Colchester, Ipswich, Norwich, Clacton, Walton, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Cambridge, Lynn, &c.; and on Saturday, for the accommodation of persons detained at business until late in the evening, a special midnight train will leave Liverpool-street at 12.15 A.M. for Norwich, Yarmouth, and Lowestoft. On Bank Holiday excursion trains will depart from St. Pancras and Liverpool-street for Yarmouth, Cambridge, and Ely, and from Liverpool-street for Clacton, Walton, and Harwich. Excursion tickets will be issued by all trains to Epping Forest, Broxbourne, and Rye House. The company also, by the Harwich route, enable passengers to visit the Brussels Exhibition, the Ardennes, and Holland. They have in addition arranged, in conjunction with the General Steam Navigation Company, a special excursion to Hamburg.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

TO-DAY.

Alexander Pope's Bicentenary at Twickenham.
Balloon Society—Mr. T. Briggs on "Railways of the United Kingdom," St. James's Hall, 8.
Sailors' Rest, Ratcliff Highway, 7.
Exhibitions, &c., Open—Anglo-Danish South Kensington, from 11; Italian, West Brompton, from 11; Irish Exhibition, Olympia, from 9; Fire Rescue Exhibition, Portman Rooms, Baker-street, from 10.

TO-MORROW.

Church of England Working Men's Society—Annual Meeting, Cannon-street Hotel, 7.30.
People's Palace—Opening of the Picture Exhibition by the Duchess of Albany, 3.30.
Bread and Food Reform League—Receptions, Alexandra Palace.
Exhibitions, &c., Open—Anglo-Danish, South Kensington, from 11; Italian, West Brompton, from 11; Crystal Palace, from 10; Irish Exhibition, Olympia, from 9; Fire Rescue Exhibition, Portman Rooms, Baker-street, from 10.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at Eight, THE UNION JACK. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, L. Carney, D. Somers, H. Russell, H. Halley, &c.; Miss Millward; Mesdames Helen Forsyth, O. Nethersole, D. Drummond, E. Button, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, THE REFUGEES. Mr. D. Somers, Miss Agnes Miller, &c. MORNING PERFORMANCE BANK HOLIDAY (Monday Next), at 2. Doors open at 1.30.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. THOMAS THORNE.)

JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. 140th Time. Great success. TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, a New Comedy in Five Acts, by ROBERT BUCHANAN, entitled JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. Preceded, at 7.45, by a New One Act Play, entitled THE BROTHERS, by H. BYATT. Messrs. W. Rignold, C. Maude, J. S. Blythe, S. Beist, F. Gilmore, T. Grove, J. Wheatman, and Fred Thorne; Mesdames E. Johnstone, G. Hombrey, Arnold, McNeil, Harrison, Saunders, and Kate Rorke. Box-office open 10 till 8.30. SPECIAL MATINEE BANK HOLIDAY (Monday Next), at 2.30.

TERRY'S THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)

(Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.)

The safest and coolest Theatre in London, constructed entirely with concrete and iron, absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout with electricity.

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A. W. PINERO'S New Three Act Domestic Drama, SWEET LAVENDER. 138th Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, T. C. Valentine, Bernard Gould, F. Kerr, Sant Matthews; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, and Norreys. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINEES BANK HOLIDAY, MONDAY, August 6, and EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Seats at the Libraries and Box-office, open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.

GLOBE THEATRE.

(Lessees and Managers, Mr. EDGAR BRUCE and Miss EDITH WOODWORTH.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.45, BOOTLES' BABY. 77th Time. Messrs. Charles Sugden, Edmund Maurice, C. W. Garthorne, Forbes Dawson, Gilbert Farquhar, C. Kent, and Charles Collette; Mesdames Webster, Henrietta Lindley, Rose Evelyn, Maud Merrill, Minnie Terry. At 7.45, TRUE COLOURS. Messrs. Forbes Dawson, A. J. Byde; Mesdames Gilfard and Florence Grant.

PRINCE OF WALES' (late the Prince's) THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.35, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF. At 8.30, punctually, DOROTHY. (679th Performance.)

Mesdames Effie Chapuy, Florence Perry, Harriet Coveney, E. Weston, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, A. Chrisfield, F. Edney, J. Le Hay, Edward Grimm, and C. Hayden Coffin. Musical Director, M. Ivan Caryll. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open from 10 till 5.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.

In Concert Hall and Theatre, FRATELLI PRANDI'S MARIONETTES, "AMOR" and "THE LIVING SKELETON," at 3 and 7.45 P.M. The NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINISTS at 4.30 and 9 P.M.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

GRAND FAIRY BALLET, "A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM," arranged and produced under direction of Madame KATTI LANNER and Mr. OSCAR BARRETT, THIS and EVERY EVENING. Open air in line, Centre Transept in Wet. The *Times* says:—"It ought to attract the public in shoals. It is the most practical realization of the beauties of the 'Midsummer Night's Dream' ever attempted." Admission Daily, 1s.

SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE.—THIS EVENING at 8.30, THE MIKADO, Japanese Opera. By W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN. At 7.30, MRS. JARRAMEE'S GENIE. Box-office open from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

SAVOY.—THE MIKADO.—THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2.30, until further notice. Messrs. R. Barrington, J. Wilkinson, R. Cummings, W. Brownlow, and J. G. Robertson; Mesdames Jessie Bond, R. Hervey, S. Grey, and R. Brandram.

SAVOY.—THE MIKADO.

COMEDY THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT, at 9, a new farcical comedy in three acts, adapted from the German of Von Moser, entitled THE ARABIAN NIGHTS, by SYDNEY GRUNDY. Mr. C. H. Hawtrey, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. Wyes, and Mr. W. S. Penley; Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Carlotta Zerbini, Miss Agnes Miller, Miss Gertrude Goetze, and Miss Lottie Venne. Box-office open 10 to 5. At 8.10 o'clock, SUNSET, by JEROME K. JEROME.—Business Manager, Mr. E. F. BRADLEY.

THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.—TO-NIGHT at 9.—COMEDY THEATRE.

CRITERION THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM. EVERY EVENING, at 8.45, DAVID GARRICK. 370th Performance. Preceded by, at 8.15, WHY WOMEN WEEP. Doors open 7.45.

DAVID GARRICK.—LAST NIGHTS of the PRESENT SEASON, in consequence of Mr. Wyndham's previous engagement to visit the provincial towns. BETSY will shortly be reproduced.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee, Mr. HENRY IRVING.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING, at 8.15, and EVERY EVENING,
Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD as
DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.
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ART GALLERIES.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—EVENING EXHIBITION.—The EXHIBITION will be OPEN in the EVENING from Monday, July 30, to Monday, August 6 (Bank Holiday), from 7.30 to 10.30. Admission 6*d*. Catalogues 6*d*. On the Bank Holiday the admission throughout the day will be 6*d*.; on other days it will be as usual.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—LAST WEEK.—The Exhibition will CLOSE on the EVENING of MONDAY, August 6th.

THE NEW GALLERY, REGENT STREET.—The SUMMER EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M.—Admission One Shilling. Will CLOSE TUESDAY, August 7.

IRISH EXHIBITION, IN LONDON, 1888.—OLYMPIA, KENSINGTON.
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NEXT SATURDAY, August 4, at 3.30, H.R.H. the Duchess of ALBANY will visit the People's Palace to OPEN the EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS collected and arranged by the directors of the New Gallery.
Promenade Concerts, with Illuminated Fête Nights. Open for six weeks, from August 4 till September 15. Admission from 10 to 5, Sixpence; 5 to 10 P.M., One Penny.
Tramcars from Aldgate and Whitechapel Station pass the doors every few minutes.

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Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1886.

SHARE CAPITAL.

24,000 7% per Cent. Preference Shares of £5 each	£120,000
12,000 Ordinary Shares of £5 each	60,000
	£180,000

DIRECTORS.

Arthur Holland, Esq., 2, East India-avenue, E.C., Director North Western of Uruguay Railway Company (Limited).
Thomas D. Peters, Esq., late of Messrs. Peters and Hall, Buenos Ayres.
*Edwd. F. Powers, Esq., late Managing Director of the River Plate Telephone and Electric Light Company (Limited).

* Will join the Board after allotment.

BANKERS.

In London—The Consolidated Bank (Limited).
In Monte Video—The English Bank of the River Plate (Limited).

AGENTS.—In Monte Video—Messrs. J. K. Theobald and Co.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Francis and Johnson, 5, Austinfriars, E.C.

AUDITORS.—Messrs. Gérard Van De Linde and Son, Chartered Accountants, 11, Laurence Pountney-lane, E.C.

SECRETARY.—William S. Hankey, Esq.

OFFICES.—2, Salters' Hall-court, Cannon-street, E.C.

THE ENGLISH BANK OF THE RIVER PLATE (LIMITED) INVITE SUBSCRIPTIONS for the above Shares. The payment in respect of each class of Shares will be as follows:—

£1 on Application.
£2 on Allotment.
£1 on 1st October.
£1 on 1st November.

£5

This Company has been formed to acquire as a going concern the Concession, Rights, Patent Privileges, Plant, Exchanges, and other property belonging to the Telephone Company known as "La Sociedad Anonima Compañia Telefonica La Uruguaya," in the City of Monte Video, Republic of Uruguay, South America. The Uruguay Company was established under the Laws of Uruguay, and incorporated there in the month of April, 1885. It commenced operations with about 450 subscribers; since which it has made rapid progress, and by the latest information received from Monte Video, the total number of Telephones now working are 1,610

A telegram from Monte Video, dated 24th July, 1888, states that the net receipts for the first four months of the Uruguay Company's current year ending 30th June last were 18,800 dols, or at the rate of 56,400 dols. per annum, equivalent to £12,000, calculating the exchange at 4.70 dols. per £ sterling, an amount more than fully covering the £7,200 which is required for dividend on the Preferred Shares.

The balance of profit, after payment of expenses, will be available for dividends on the Ordinary Shares.

The currency of the Republic of Uruguay is on a gold basis, so that shareholders in this undertaking are not liable to fluctuations of currency.

The above satisfactory results have been attained by the Uruguay Company, notwithstanding the low charge of telephonic service for Exchange Lines, which ranges from 4 dols. to 6 dols. (Montevidean) per month. It is not proposed to change the present management in Monte Video, as the value of its labours and its successful policy in conducting the affairs of the Uruguay Company are fully appreciated by the Board. The well known firm of Messrs. J. K. Theobald and Co., of Monte Video, have consented to act as the Company's Agents there, they having been identified with the Uruguay Company from its organization, and in a great measure instrumental in bringing about its satisfactory position.

The immediate vendor to this company, Mr. Edward F. Powers, entered into an agreement with the Uruguay Company, dated the 1st day of May, 1888, by which he contracted to purchase all the properties and business of the Uruguay Company as at 30th November, 1887, also all lines constructed since December 1st, 1887, and stores, materials, &c. on hand at 1st August, 1888. He has fixed the purchase-money to be paid by this Company at £128,000, thus leaving £12,000 available for working capital, out of which the Company has to pay 150 dols. in Montevidean currency for each line constructed subsequently to the 30th of November, 1887, down to 1st August, 1888, to cover the telephonic supports, insulators, commutation tables, &c., and the Company is also to take the stock of wire, apparatus, and materials of construction which the Uruguay Company may have on hand at the 1st August, 1888, at a valuation.

The purchase-money is to be paid as to £60,000, part thereof either in fully paid-up Ordinary Shares of the Company or in cash, or partly in Shares and partly in cash, at the option of the Directors, and as to the balance in cash.

The following Contracts have been entered into: An Agreement dated the 1st day of May, 1888, between the Uruguay Telephone Company of the one part, and Edward Fauvel Powers of the other part. An agreement dated the 1st August, 1888, between Edward Fauvel Powers of the first part, Sir W. W. Arbuthnot, Bart., of the second part, H. Holme Lee, Esq., of the third part, and the Company of the fourth part. The vendor will provide all the preliminary expenses of the formation and bringing out of the Company and the issue of its capital, and he has reserved to himself the right to enter into, and has entered into, arrangements with other parties for this purpose. There are also various ordinary trading engagements incident to the business. As these arrangements may, technically, be contracts within the meaning of Section 38 of "The Companies Acts, 1867," applicants for shares shall be deemed to have had notice of all such contracts and arrangements, and to have waived any fuller compliance with such section with reference thereto.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association and of the above Contracts may be inspected at the office of Messrs. Francis and Johnson, 5, Austinfriars, E.C.

Applications for Shares must be made on the forms enclosed with the Prospectus, and forwarded, together with the deposit of £1 per Share, to the English Bank of the River Plate (Limited), St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.

In the event of no Allotment being made, the money will be returned in full.

Prospectus and Forms of Application may be obtained from the English Bank of the River Plate (Limited), or at the Offices of the Company.

2nd August, 1888

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Established in 1836, and registered in 1880 under "The Companies Acts, 1862 to 1879."

Capital £8,000,000, in 100,000 shares of £80 each.

REPORT ADOPTED at the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING, the 2nd August, 1888.

WILLIAM HENRY STONE, Esq., in the Chair.

The Directors, in submitting to the Proprietors the Balance-sheet for the Half-year ending 30th June last, have to report that after paying interest to customers and all charges, making provision for bad and doubtful debts, and allowing £21,28 7s. 5d. for rebate on bills not due, the net profits amount to £215,547 13s. 6d. This sum, added to £22,134 7s. 8d., the balance brought forward from last account, produces a total of £237,682 1s. 2d.

The Directors have declared an interim dividend for the half year of 10 per cent., which will absorb £200,000, leaving the sum of £37,682 1s. 2d. to be carried forward to Profit and Loss New Account.

The Dividend, £2 per share, free of income tax, will be payable at the Head Office, or at any of the Branches, on or after MONDAY, the 13th August.

BALANCE-SHEET of the LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY (Limited), 30th June, 1888.

Dr.			
To Capital subscribed £8,000,000 paid up		£2,000,000	0 0
To Reserve Fund		1,000,000	0 0
To Due by the Bank on Current Accounts, on Deposit Accounts, with Interest accrued, Circular Notes, &c		30,579,121	14 8
To Liabilities on Acceptances, covered by Cash or Securities, or Bankers' Guarantees		3,625,233	17 1
To Rebate on Bills not due carried to next account		21,287	13 0
To Profit and Loss Balance brought from last account	£22,134 7 8		
To Net Profit for the Half-year, after making provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts	215,547 13 6		
		237,682	1 2
		£37,463,380	5 11

Cr.			
By cash at the Head Office and Branches, and with the Bank of England	£3,862,383 10 6		
By Loans at Call and at Notice, covered by Securities	2,944,124 10 8		
		£6,806,508	1 2
Investments, viz.:—			
By Consols (2¼ per Cent.) registered and in Certificates, and New 2½ per Cents., £3,982,931 7s. 11d. Canada 4 per Cent. Bonds, Egyptian 3 per Cent. Bonds, and Turkish 4 per Cent. Bonds Guaranteed by the British Government	4,661,652 15 1		
By India Government Stock and Debentures, and Irdia Government Guaranteed Railway Debentures and Stock	905,109 5 9		
By Metropolitan and other Corporation Stocks, English Railway Debenture Stock, and Colonial Bonds	787,846 18 1		
By other Securities	22,732 11 5	6,377,341	10 4
By Discounted Bills Current	12,263,087 3 3		
By Advances to Customers at the Head Office and Branches	7,883,435 9 5	20,151,522	12 8
By Liabilities of Customers for Drafts accepted by the Bank (as per Contra)		3,625,283	17 1
By Freehold Premises in Lombard-street and Nicholas-lane, Freehold and Leasehold Property at the Branches, with Fixtures and Fittings		502,719	4 8
		£37,463,380	5 11

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.		
To interest paid to customers		£59,985 1 4
To Salaries and all other expenses at Head Office and Branches, including income tax on profits and salaries		194,324 3 7
To rebate on bills not due, carried to new account		21,287 13 0
To dividend 10 per cent. for the half-year	£200,000 0 0	
To balance carried forward	37,682 1 2	
	237,682 1 2	
		£513,278 19 1

Cr.		
By balance brought forward from last account		£22,134 7 8
By gross profit for the half-year, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, and including rebate, £36,136 17s., brought from 31st December last		491,144 11 5
		£513,278 19 1

Examined and audited by us,
(Signed) J. J. CATER, E. F. DUNCANSON, FREDK. YOULE, } Audit Committee of Directors.
W. MCKEWAN, General Manager.
JAS. GRAY, Chief Accountant.

London and County Banking Company (Limited), July 17, 1888.

We have examined the foregoing balance sheet, and profit and loss account, have verified the cash-balance at the Bank of England, the stocks there registered, and the other investments of the Bank. We have also examined the several books and vouchers showing the cash balances, bills, and other amounts set forth, the whole of which are correctly stated; and we are of opinion this balance-sheet and profit and loss account are full and fair, properly drawn up, and exhibit a true and correct view of the Company's affairs as shown by the books of the Company.

(Signed) HENRY GUNN, WILLIAM NORMAN, RICHARD H. SWAINE, } Auditors.

London and County Banking Company (Limited), July 19, 1888.

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a DIVIDEND on the Capital of the Company, at the rate of 10 per cent. for the half-year ending June 30, 1888, will be PAYABLE to the Proprietors, either at the Head Office, 21, Lombard-street, or at any of the Company's Branches, on or after MONDAY, the 13th inst.

By order of the Board,
W. MCKEWAN, General Manager.

21, Lombard-street, August 3, 1888.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED)

Capital—£2,000,000; Subscribed and Paid-up, £500,000.

Head Office.—40, Threadneedle-street, London.
BANKERS.—Bank of England, Union Bank of London (Limited), and Bank of Scotland.
West-end Branch, 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.
EDINBURGH AGENCY.—23, St. Andrew-square.

BRANCHES—Aden, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Mauritius, Hong Kong, Mahé (Seychelles), Shanghai, Tamatave, Teheran, and in Australia, Ceylon, and Japan.

The Bank Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, makes Telegraphic Transfers, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes available throughout the world, forwards Bills for Collection, undertakes the Purchase and Sale of Securities, holds them for safe custody and realizes interest and dividends, collects pay and pensions, pays insurance premiums and club subscriptions, and transacts Banking and Agency Business generally.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3, 5, or 7 years notice,	5	per cent. per annum.
„ 9 to 12 months	4½	„ „
„ 6, 7, & 8 „	4	„ „
„ 3, 4, & 5 „	3	„ „

GEORGE WILLIAM THOMSON, Secretary.

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(Founded 1838 for Life Assurance and Annuities.)
Funds—£3,312,723. Annual Revenue—£485,436.
NON-FORFEITABLE, WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
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Founded A.D. 1717. Losses promptly paid.
Insurances arranged by Telephone No. 3,692.
CHARLES ROUSE BROWNE, Secretary.

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Invested Capital and Reserve Fund, £275,000.
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DIVIDENDS paid half-yearly through the post.
For forms of application apply to
W. H. MAYERS, Secretary.
Offices: 23, Finsbury-circus, E.C.

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She came to London in a comfortable position twelve years ago, but owing to the long illness of her daughter and other adversities, has lost all she possessed. Her hopes are placed on the bounty of those who like to do good to furnish her with the means to return to the United States and pay the debts incurred through illness.

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BEECHAM'S PILLS. Are the Right Thing in the Right Place.

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BEECHAM'S PILLS. The First Dose gives Relief in 20 minutes.

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BEECHAM'S PILLS. Are sold by all Patent Medicine Dealers.

BEECHAM'S PILLS. Will restore the Rosebud of Health to Every One who Uses Them.

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BEECHAM'S PILLS. Prepared only by the Proprietor THOMAS BEECHAM, ST. HELEN'S, LANCASHIRE, And Sold in Boxes, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each. By all Chemists and Patent Medicine Dealers. Full Directions with each Box.

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